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Formerly Millard's Review

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AMERICA AND THE THREATENED WITHDRAWAL FROM CHINA

IN a recent issue of the *Review* editorial mention was made of a movement which seems according to report to have made considerable headway in the United States during recent months, a movement which, if successful, may result in signal changes in the Far Eastern policy of that nation with resultant effects on the East generally. This movement has for its aims apparently "the withdrawal of America from participation in any of the international commissions authorized at the Washington Conference or otherwise. The absolute withdrawal of American participation in any diplomatic organization such as the diplomatic body at Peking or more recently the participation of the United States in the demonstration at Canton or activities on the upper Yangtsze or elsewhere. And finally it would mean a gradual withdrawal of American participation in missionary, educational and humanitarian effort in this part of the world."

WHILE it may be a source of irritation, or even of disgust, there is nothing at which to be surprised in the course which the American government and many of the American people have seen fit to pursue in the years since the close of the World War. It was too much to expect that after participation in that war the United States would long sustain a vital interest in European affairs. The enthusiasm and the sense of relief aroused in the minds or natives of the Allied countries by the entrance of the United States into the conflict served to remove from their memory the time and the effort spent in preparing America for participation in the great struggle. The altogether real interest which was felt by Americans in European affairs preceding and following the entrance of the country into the war, and the expenditure of more than twenty-two and a half billions of dollars gold ($22,625,252,843) were not sufficient in themselves to overcome the inertia and general negativity of a foreign policy lasting almost a hundred and fifty years. The fact also that the "per capita interest on the national debt in 1918 exceeded the per capita army appropriations ten years before" doubtless gave food for consideration to those who are interested in the relationship which exists between economics and public finance, and foreign policy and international relations.

A consideration of the American government and of its method of handling foreign affairs leads one to the rather paradoxical but none the less true conclusion that it is at once both aged and

youthful, and that far from being the Liberal government which it is generally held to be by both Americans and Europeans—the term Liberal is used here in the European political sense—it is one of the oldest and most conservative governments in the world. The average person thinks of the United States as a young nation and gaily quotes "In Fourteen Hundred and Ninety-two, Columbus crossed the Ocean Blue" to prove his point. But he quite fails to take into consideration that since the year 1789, in which the American system of government and the federal constitution went into effect, the government of every important nation on earth has undergone such radical and at times revolutionary changes as to reconstitute it in the form of a new one, thereby leaving the constitution and government of the United States the oldest of any great nation of the present day. Lest this seem to some a statement of doubtful accuracy consider the following facts: the reform of the electoral franchise in Great Britain which came about in 1832,1867,1884, and 1918 brought in a democratic monarchy quite different from that which previously existed; the kingdom of Italy was not declared until 1861, nor fully established until ten years later; the Third French Republic dates also from 1871; the dual arrangement between the empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary which passed away in 1918-19 was not established till 1867; in the same year the federation of the Dominion of Canada went into effect; in the preceding year (1866) constitutional revisions in Denmark and Sweden effected representative systems in those countries; the fundamental law of Switzerland dates from 1874; that of Spain from 1876; the constitution of Greece goes as far back only as 1864; and the Restoration in Japan did not take place till 1868. It is scarcely necessary to remark on the changes that have occurred since 1900 in Australia. South Africa, India, China, Russia, and Germany. These illustrations brief as they are suffice to explain the statement that the constitution and the government of the United States of America are the oldest of any among the great powers of the present day.

AND Age begets Custom, and Custom begets Conservatism. The origin of America's coy shyness of "entangling alliances" is to be traced further back even than to Washington's Farewell Address. In Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet "Common Sense," January 10,1776, is to be found the germ-plasm of the American doctrine: "Let Britain waive her pretensions to the Continent (America), or the Continent throw off the dependence, and we should be at peace with France and Spain, were they at war with Britain .... France and Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be, our enemies as *Americans* but only as our being the *subjects of Great Britain* ....." Thirteen years later Washington in his Farewell Address said in part:" Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence it would be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. "And slightly more than a quarter of a century later President Monroe crystallized the idea in the forever famous doctrine which bears his name, a doctrine which has for over a century survived and grown stronger with age, and which has had an incalculable effect upon the development of Europe, the new world, and even the Far East. In President Monroe's annual message of 1823 occur the fateful words: "In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more intimately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America .... We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

ALONG with the words of Payne, Washington, and Monroe, there are certain other factors to be taken into consideration. Of prime importance is the geographical factor which obviously lay at the root of the words quoted above. The thirteen original colonies were located on the fringe of the central part of the North American continent. On the east and west lie the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the north and south are countries whose development has been altogether different from that of the United States, and from whom the United States has never had anything to fear. Limitless stretches of rich agricultural lands and inexhaustible raw materials and natural resources lay in the lap of the infant republic. The Chinese under the Ming rulers differed from the Europeans in the fifteenth century in the action taken upon meeting the obstacle Africa which lay in the way of the routes to the East and the West. The Chinese had all they wanted at home and made no attempt to discover a way around the continent; but the Europeans on the contrary were spurred to attempts to discover a route around the obstacle and at last they were successful. The Europeans were exponents of the doctrine that necessity is the mother of invention. For the greater part of the first century of the life of the young republic the Americans had as little interest in foreign lands and foreign affairs as had the Chinese of an earlier day. Truth to tell, moreover, they were, during this period, developing a system of life radically different from that under which their ancestors had lived in Europe. This new system of life, one of almost pure democracy socially and politically, seemed to them so infinitely superior to that body of custom in Europe which was based ultimately on the ideas and the ideals of feudalism that the Americans of the earlier day—and this holds of many to the present day—felt a sense of national, political and social superiority to the Europeans not greatly different from that felt by the Chinese toward all foreigners prior to 1842 and which

many of them also feel even at the present time. Needless to say the idea of essential superiority on the part of either Americans or Chinese to the civilization of each other and to that of Europe is based equally upon deep ignorance and bland provincialism. And this can be removed only by the passage of time, education, and increased travel and intercourse. But there are these ideas and their effects must be reckoned with in both countries.

TO believe the statement that the American government is conservative one needs for the present to do no more than to study the way in which that government handles its foreign relations. Let any thoughtful and unprejudiced person read such accounts as Ambassador Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," Hendricks' "The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page," and Reinsch's "An American Diplomat in China," and he will appreciate, if he has not done so before, the disadvantages under which the American people labor by a system of handling foreign affairs which leaves an impartial observer doubtful as to whether to attribute its ineptitude to the inexperience of adolescence or the stubborness of senility. Space forbids a review of the well merited criticisms which are levelled at the government of the United States especially the Department of State—for the way it manages, or mismanages, foreign affairs and for its lack of international mindedness. Columns, nay volumes, could be presented of facts dealing with the condemnably bad taste of a great and powerful and enormously wealthy nation which fails to house properly its consular and diplomatic agents; to provide adequate office space; which allows confidential reports to "leak out to the utter consternation and despair of its foreign representatives; which receives reports and queries which demand instant answer and which never sends a reply; which signs important international agreements without taking the trouble to inform its agents abroad who are directly affected, even after the signatures have been affixed, much less to consult with or notify them beforehand; which fails to take an interest in foreign countries commensurate with its influence in those countries; and which fails to build up a permanent and able diplomatic service even after it has become an acknowledged world power. The late Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to England during the period of the World War, wrote to Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's confidential friend and advisor, on September 22,1914, as follows; "All of which means that it is high time we were constructing a foreign service. First of all, Congress ought to make it possible to have half a dozen or more permanent foreign under-secretaries—men who, after service in the Department, could go out as Ministers and Ambassadors; it ought generously to reorganize the whole thing. It ought to have a competent study made of the foreign offices of other governments. Of course it ought to get room to work in. Then it ought at once to give its Ambassadors and Ministers homes and dignified treatment. We've got to play a part in the world whether we wish to or not. Think of these things." Little wonder that Ambassador Page in his correspondence commented time and again on the lightly veiled contempt ordinarily felt by the British for the American government in happy contradistinction to the admiration and affection felt for the American people as a Nation. Little wonder equally that American diplomacy is so often contemptuously referred to as "shirt sleeve" and "dollar" diplomacy.

AND yet after all it is not surprising that there should be "Little Americans" as there have been in times past "Little Englanders." The Manchester school of economists was composed of men of the same type of thought as those Americans who wish to continue the pursuit of a worn-out policy based on a series of conditions quite different from those which exist today. Willing they are to "take the Cash and let the Credit go"; they want the reward of commercial struggle but shirk the social and political duty which accompanies economic expansion. Between 1840 and 1880 England went through a period not greatly unlike that which the United States is now passing. Sir F. Rogers (later Lord Blachford), a permanent under-secretary for the colonies from 1860 to 1871, wrote in 1885:" I had always believed,—and the belief has so far confirmed and consolidated itself, that I can hardly realize the possibility of any one seriously thinking the contrary—that the destiny of our colonies is independence: and that in this point of view the function of the Colonial Office is to secure that our connection while it lasts, shall be as profitable to both parties, and our separation, when it comes, as amicable as possible." And Payne, in his "History of European Colonies" wrote in 1877: "Canada and Victoria are bound to England by a tie so slight that its rupture would not at all be dreaded; and such a rupture would hardly be felt whenever it happened." But England and the Empire passed almost unconsciously and wholly successfully through this phase and one hears little of this type of thought nowadays in a period of unprecedented strengthening of bonds of loyalty and cooperation between the various parts of the whole.

WE do not believe in a policy of aggressive imperialism for America, but neither do we believe in a negative play-safe-and-selfish policy of evasion of responsibility which accompanies the growth of power in any country at any period. A young nation like a young man goes through a period of stress and difficulty and testing. It is faced, as every man must be faced, with the alternative of living up to the best and assuming the responsibility of maturity, or of shirking and evading its duty. It is not an easy matter to get out of a rut or to change a policy. Germany felt certain that the United States could not stand the gaff—that it would fail to take a firm position on the side of right, and that it was safe in doing whatever it wished—and Germany made the mistake of a century, a mistake which contributed to its own ruin and downfall. We firmly believe that there is a policy of the mean between the extremes of aggressive imperialism and selfish and un-splendid isolation; this policy of the mean America can and must follow. No "Little American" policy based on ignorance of facts or evasion of duty will win out any more than such ideas could win over the English people in the nineteenth century. This is not a period of chaos in the United States, but it is one of some doubt and uncertainty such as all nations and men must at times pass through. Facts and issues must be faced by Americans at home and Americans abroad; only so can truth and wisdom of policy be assured. When and as this is done we may be certain that a fixed program and a definite policy will be reached—and that America will not permanently refuse adequate participation in the affairs of Europe and that she will not pull out of Asia.

WORKING FOR A DEFINITE U. S. PROGRAM IN CHINA

THE complete report of the annual conference of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China has now been published in pamphlet form and is being mailed out to chambers of commerce, trade organizations and other bodies and to officials of the U. S. government at Washington. Although reports of the last meeting of the Associated American Chambers have already appeared in the press, it is considered timely to present a further summary of the work of this, the principal organization of American business men in China, in view of the fact that a special effort is now to be made by the Americans in China to bring their problems to the attention of Congress. This is being done for the particular purpose, frankly expressed in the introduction to the report, of trying to induce the U. S. government to adopt a definite program suitable for coping with the present situation of China. The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers "do not attempt to outline a program suitable for coping with the serious situation which has developed in China," says the report, "but they do represent the feelings or reactions of the American commercial communities in China in respect to certain matters which we believe should receive the serious attention of our people at home." The introduction to the report calls attention to the fact that the lack of a definite program or understanding of the intentions of the American government in respect to China "has been nothing short of disastrous to American interests in this country. It has prevented the extension of business generally and in the case of firms with branches in the interior of China it has caused withdrawals and losses or depreciation of investment which has been most serious." And in addition to the losses to business, "practically the same thing applies to American missionary and educational endeavor in the interior of the country. Obviously a country harassed by unrestrained banditry and soldiery offers little opportunity for the efficient conduct of missionary educational work."

THE chief matters covered in the report are Disorder in China, Illegal Taxation, American Policy, Extraterritoriality, the Special Tariff Conference, Payment of Claims, The Boxer Indemnity, and Defaulted Debts, most of which are of interest to all foreigners and the Chinese as well. In addition to these matters there are a number of others of particular interest to Americans such as resolutions covering an indorsement of the so-called "Rogers Bill" now in Congress intended to improve the U. S. Diplomatic and Consular Services, the need for American owned consular property in China, improvement of the facilities for exchanging news between China and America, provision for permanent representation in Washington for the Associated Chambers and also a recommendation covering a suggested campaign of education to acquaint the American people generally with the situation of China as it affects American interests, both business and missionary-educational.

IN view of the recent report emanating from sources within the diplomatic body at Peking to the effect that there have been 90 outrages against foreigners in China since the Lincheng Outrage of May 5 of last year, the resolution dealing with the subject of "Disorder in China" is of particular interest. The resolution after calling attention to the fact that on August 10, 1923 sixteen nations having diplomatic relations with China had made representations to China on the subject of banditry and calling for the punishment of the Chinese officials responsible, and that the Chinese government had replied to the effect that protective measures were being adopted, "there have been additional bandit and military outrages, one in Szechuen resulting in the murder of two missionaries and others in Honan and Hupeh provinces resulting in the murder of a Catholic priest the kidnapping of two women missionaries and the destruction of considerable missionary property. And in addition to these incidents there has been frequent firing upon peaceful American cargo and passenger boats on the Upper Yangtsze and in the case of a ship belonging to another foreign nation interested in this trade the vessel was raided by soldiers, several members of the crew killed, the chief officers carried and still held into captivity, and the cargo destroyed." And it might well be said in passing that even since the publication of this report there have been further kidnappings of persons engaged in missionary work, another murder of a priest in Mongolia and the murder of a British subject, Captain Brandt, master of a steamer on the Upper Yangtsze.

THE same resolution then calls attention to the fact that the Washington Conference passed a resolution in which the Chinese delegation concurred, expressing the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps would be taken by China to reduce the military forces and expenditures, but "in spite of the foregoing action of the Washington Conference and the continued protests of foreign governments, the recruiting of troops into the various Chinese armies has steadily continued until the number of soldiers under arms in the country at the present time, according to the 1923 edition of the China Year Book, amounts to 1,335,835 men, the largest standing army in the world. The inability of the Chinese government to keep this army paid and under control is the chief cause of unsettled conditions existing in the country. As the authority of the Central government has broken down through conspiracy and civil war, the army has broken up into provincial units under the control of the military governors or *tuchuns*. Sections of the army unable to obtain pay, constantly rebel and become bandits. The bandit gangs in turn terrorize the country, pillaging villages, burning property or menacing the lives of foreigners until they become strong enough to force their way back into some provincial army."

"THE situation of military anarchy which has developed," says the report, "constitutes a menace not only to the peace of the Far East, but to the entire world. It is a matter of special and vital interest to the United States on account of our well known policies and trade relations with this part of the world, and especially because of our position of leadership in the calling and deliberations of the Washington Conference." There then follows a definite statement of opinion to the effect that in the belief of the Associated Chambers, "nothing short of a definite stand on the part of the Powers would be sufficient to bring China's military dictators to a realization of the obligations of China as a sovereign and independent country among the nations of the world—and until such time as the nations which participated in

the Washington Conference are ready to adopt a definite policy in respect to China it is vital that the United States take steps to secure to American citizens their just treaty rights in China, *and to this end we feel that at the present time the maximum of protection in China for our interests can only be obtained by increasing our military and naval forces to the strength we are entitled to under treaty rights. This involves the bringing of our military and marine forces stationed in Peking and Tientsin under the Boxer protocol of 1901 up to their full strength and additions to the China section of the Pacific Fleet and the Yangtsze Squadron.* The specific recommendation under the heading of increases for the Yangtsze Squadron, which has according to recent report received the full endorsement of the State and Navy Departments, *"is for immediately increasing our naval force on the Yangtsze River and other navigable streams of China —to the extent of the immediate construction of six river patrol boats of special construction for service on the Upper Yangtsze and that it is recommended that these boats be built on the Asiatic station in order to expedite their being put into service and for economy in the cost of construction."*

Far Eastern Exchange

In the book reviewed last week "Practical Guide To Far Eastern Exchanges," published by La Librairie Francaise, Peking and Tientsin, the author, M. Bouleau, treats the science of Far Eastern exchange from the somewhat unusual point of view of an eastern bank manager daily engaged in practical exchange operations with the larger exchange centers of the world. M. Bouleau departs from conventional procedure in that he emphasizes exchange operations with the East largely in terms of the French franc rather than Sterling or U.S. Dollars and often uses the Saigon Piastre as the local currency equivalent. The author precedes his discussion of the exchanges by a statement and explanation of the China Rule, the basic formula for most direct and arbitrage exchange calculations.

In the first part of his book the author defines and explains the terminology of exchange and states the factors contributing to the variability of exchange rates and their favorable or unfavorable influences. The second part of the book is entirely devoted to the exchanges in Saigon, Singapore, India, Java, the Philippines, Japan, Siam and China. Information regarding such matters as population and area, imports and exports, the bullion content of the circulating media, explanation of daily exchange rates and parities on important centers may be found throughout this section of the book.

The third part of the book explains the exchange influence of gold and silver bar transactions and also discusses the nature of commercial credits, sight and usance drawings and bank note issue. The book contains little that would be of use to one not interested in the technicalities of exchange banking although the professional operator will find valuable formulae and statistical information essential to his exchange operations. It likewise satisfies the needs of the exchange banker in that he will find the correct answers to many of the difficult problems of Eastern finance that arise and must be solved in the course of the day's business.

E. E. W.

Japan Advertiser Resumes Publication

Redounding credit to the enterprise and courage of its publisher, B. W. Fleisher, and his staff, the first issue of the Japan *Advertiser* since the Tokio earthquake of last September 1, appeared on January 9. Despite being produced in an entirely new plant, there is nothing in the appearance of the reborn *Advertiser* to indicate its four months' suspension. On the day of the quake, fire completely destroyed the paper's home and equipment. The linotypes, presses, etc. brought but 600 Yen as junk. Undaunted, plans for reorganization were laid, equipment was ordered from America and China, and a building, the finest since the disaster, was erected in 40 days. In four months and a few days, the first issue was brought forth, with columns of congratulations from persons of high station in America, Europe and China, and brimming throughout with intense optimism. Announcement is made that within two months, the *Advertiser* will be housed in a building twice the size of the pre-quake edifice.

Encouraging Factors in the China Situation

BY GROVER CLARK

(*Editor of the Peking Leader*).

THERE can be no question but that conditions in China today are more disturbed than they were twelve years ago when the Republic was started. Not only has the authority of the Central government almost completely broken down so that its writs run scarcely beyond the walls of Peking itself, but in many—though by no means all—of the provinces there is considerable disorder and confusion growing out of the struggle for control of revenues by various factional leaders.

A good deal is reported in the press from time to time of the results of this rather wide-spread break-down of governmental authority. But it would be a serious misunderstanding of what actually is happening in China today to assume that there is nothing but disorganization, or that the political or even military disturbances are the most significant features of developments in China.

As a matter of fact, the confusion is largely superficial; while it is real enough in the political field, politics as such neither touch the lives of nor interest the great majority. The government of China, for the masses of the people, has through the past centuries been little more than a tax-collecting machine, to be endured as long as the taxes were not more than customarily oppressive and to be overthrown when the oppression became unbearable. The idea that the government belongs to the people and that each individual is entitled to a voice in the management of governmental affairs—the idea, that is, which is at the basis of modern political thought in the West—is one which has found no real expression either in the classic Chinese writings or in the customs of the Chinese people.

Nor have more than a very few or even the leading politicians and military men in China today really grasped the implications of this idea which lies at the root of republican government. They talk about "constitutional administration," but—except always for a very few—the political leaders have no real understanding of what government according to law instead of according to personal relations really means.

And if the leaders themselves, including many who have been abroad to study, fail to grasp the basic ideas of republican government, it is not strange that there is even more marked failure along this line among the bulk of the population who not only have missed education in western countries but lack even enough education to be able to read and write their own language—all of whose traditions, too, are against any sort of interest in the government as such.

Put very briefly, this is probably the principal cause of the difficulties in China today. And there will continue to be difficulties of a more or less similar nature for some time to come—just because China is a huge country, with a huge population, and because it is impossible to remake the whole basis of political thought of such a nation in a short time. The trouble most certainly is not because the Chinese are naturally lawless, nor because they are not thoroughly capable of managing their own affairs once they take things in hand; it is rather that the individual farmer or merchant or banker or educator has not yet fully realized that in a republic the government is his affair and that he individually must take things in hand instead of leaving them to someone else.

Some few have realized this, as the developments in a number of directions indicate.

About three years ago, to cite only one of many possible illustrations, the National Association for the Advancement of Education was organized. This is a purely Chinese-controlled organization, which includes every important school in China and practically all of those connected with or interested in educational work. It is entirely non-political. Since its organization, this association has made a long series of careful studies of curricula, teaching methods, text-books, training of teachers, in the schools throughout the country. The results of these studies in due course will be put into shape and submitted to the educational officials as "recommendations"—and it will go exceedingly hard with any official who does not follow the recommendations.

But fully as important as the actual work which this Association has done is the attitude which its leaders have taken. Much too frequently in the recent past in China the feeling has seemed to be that any desired change could be brought about and millenial conditions established simply by passing

a few resolutions or enacting a few laws—the feeling was fairly general, for example, at the time of the establishment of the Republic that following this change in the form of government everything would be ideally peaceful and prosperous. But as illustrated in the case of the Educational Association mentioned the realization is growing now that long and careful study of the actual conditions is necessary to find out what needs to be one, and that this study must be followed by continuous, persistent effort over long periods if the results desired are to be secured.

This newer attitude is showing itself in many directions besides that of the educational association referred to. The students in the government school in Peking, for example—and Peking is by far the largest educational center in China—have practically stopped all the political agitation which secured such wide publicity for them some years ago. They have not lost their patriotic feeling; the change simply is that they are realizing that a day or two of agitation, even if it result in the expulsion of some particular official, will accomplish nothing permanent; that their job as patriotic citizens is to make the most of their educational opportunities so that later they will be better fitted to serve their country.

In connection with this realization that the clearing up of China's problems will be a long hard job—and this realization is showing itself in practically every field of life in China though space will not permit a detailed citation of illustrations—there is growing, too, the conviction that that job must be put through by the Chinese themselves. In some cases, there is a tendency for this conviction to show itself in the form of resentment against foreign advice or suggestion—and this to a large extent is the explanation of the "anti-foreign feeling" of which there has been revived talk recently. But the saner leaders recognize that there still are many ways in which the experience and training of foreigners can be of value to the Chinese in solving their problems, and these leaders do not hesitate to call for foreign assistance while keeping the final decision and control in their own hands.

It is, however, becoming increasingly clear that the day has passed when everything foreign is either accepted or rejected simply because it is foreign; there is a growing appreciation of the necessity for sane discrimination and selection—and that this discrimination and selection must be applied to the inheritance from ancient China as well as to those things which the contact with western civilization has brought.

In the political field, this development of a critical judgment is showing itself in a growing questioning of the applicability to Chinese conditions of the republican form of government. There has been, for example, an increasing amount of talk of the advisability of the establishment of a military dictatorship (though it is interesting to note that few seriously think that a return to a monarchy is possible or desirable). Other changes in the governmental system which have been proposed have been the establishment of a commission to take the place of the present President, Cabinet and Parliament. The movement in favor of some such change was strong enough to get the provision into the new constitution that a commission should he substituted for the governor in the provinces.

It does not seem likely, however—though it is an extremely dangerous business to prophecy about politics in China—that there will be any important change in the form of the national government for some time; not because the present form works to the satisfaction of very many people, but because of the profound and wide-spread indifference to political developments on a national basis, Peking's funds are gone; the Presidency brings to its holder nothing but a heavy load of trouble; the Cabinet and the Parliament have practically no power and little if any prestige. Consequently, among these outside of political life, no one cares much what happens in Peking—or in Canton, for that matter—and among the politico-military leaders no one has any particular desire to get control of Peking.

Such interest in political affairs as there is, is turning more and more toward the individual provinces. The feeling is growing—there are several rather confusing causes—that, attempts to get order on a national basis having failed, and attempts on a provincial basis having been more successful, the best thing is for each province, or group of provinces to tend strictly to its own business and clean up its own front yard

The Governor of Shansi; for example, has had practically undisputed control of his province for ten years, and has scrupulously kept out of national affairs—and his province is in excellent condition. The Governors of Kiangsu (in which Shanghai is located) and its neighbor Chekiang for the past three or four years have not tried to take a hand in Peking politics—and their provinces are rapidly getting into good shape. The same thing is true in Shensi. Chang Tso-lin, in Manchuria, rules with an iron hand, but he has brought order and prosperity, Yunnan and Kweichow were getting on well until the Governors were bitten by an ambition to cut national figures. Now that the leaders in Anhui and Shantung have settled down within the limits of their provinces, conditions are rapidly improving.

In brief, the general statement can made that the only provinces which are disturbed today are those which are involved, in one way or another, in the scramble of various leaders for power on a national scale. And it is encouraging to note that so many leaders have burned their wings in the flame of national ambition that an increasing number of those on top are content to leave Peking or Canton strictly alone—and are demanding that they be left strictly alone by Peking or Canton.

The signs thus would seem to indicate that, in the political field, for some time to come there is likely to be less rather than more active interest in what Peking and Canton do. It is probable that whatever government there may happen to be at Peking will continue to receive nominal recognition as the government of China, because it is recognized that there must be some nominally-national government for foreign affairs at least. But as far as domestic affairs are concerned, orders from Peking will be obeyed or not pretty much as they happen to fall in line with the wishes of the powers-that-be in the individual provinces.

On the whole, there does not seem to be much prospect of any marked improvement in conditions in China for some little time. But one needs to keep constantly in mind the fact that political developments in China are immeasurably less important in the daily affairs of the bulk of the nation—and so in the development of foreign as well as domestic business—than in any western country.

And, though little is said about it in the papers either in China or abroad, one needs to remember that in many directions the Chinese themselves are seriously taking in hand the task of solving the grave problems which have been created by the increasingly close contact between the centuries-old traditions and ways of doing things of a huge nation and the radically different ideas and ideals of the west.

China cannot isolate herself and return to her old ways even if she would—and few of the present leaders want such a return—but it will be many years before she can adjust herself to the new conditions which have been forced on her by the coming of the western peoples.

In the end, that adjustment will be made. Whether, when that day comes, China will be a friend or an enemy of the western nations will depend in large measure on whether these western nations in their dealings with China during this period of adjustment remain patient and ready to help where their help is asked or try to take advantage of the present weakness of China to secure temporary privileges and advantages.

Note:-The foregoing article dealing with present political tendencies in China was written by Mr. Clark for the Bulletin at Manila. Mr. Clark has been in Manila for some time on vacation.

Asia Bank Closing

The Asia Banking Corporation has entered into an agreemert for the sale of its assets and business to the International Banking Corporation, subject to the approval of its stockholders, according to information recently received in Shanghai from New York. The *Statist* of November 24 contains the following which unquestionably has bearing on the deal, regarding the position of the Asia Bank:

"This institution is a product of the expansionist movement of American banking in the foreign field, which has been such a marked feature of the history of international banking in recent years. Such a development was long hindered by legislation, until, under an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, national banks were permitted to establish branches abroad, while New York State banks or trust companies also may, with the permission of the State Banking Department, open foreign branches, The Guaranty Trust Company has taken a prominent part in this forward movement, and the Asia Banking Corporation, which was organized in 1918 with a capital of $2 million is a result of its initiative.

"Like so many similar ventures, the Corporation flourished at first in the post-armistice trade boom, but was severely hit by the ensuing depression. Aggregate resources declined from $26.4 million to $23.5 million during the year to June 30 last. On December 31, 1920, the aggregate was $41.5 million. Deposits declined during 1922-23 from $12.7 million to $9.5 million Against these were held, on June 30 last, cash in hand and in banks amounting to $4 8 million. The total of loans and bills receivable declined during the 12 months from $13¼ million to $11.8 million. The greater part of the contraction occurred between June 30 and December 30 of last year. The paid-up capital is now $4,000,000 and the balance of surplus and undivided profits is $200,000, which compares with $2,109,675 on December 31, 1920."

Between Suns in China

BY CHARLES DAILEY

AT the moment of writing it has not been definitely decided by which gate the triumphant entry of Peking shall be made by the valiant, variegated, virulent, not to mention vague and visionary army of the Government of Consolidated China which is now mobilizing at Canton. Some are of the opinion that Yung-Ting Men will be utilized, while others opine that it will be Kuang-An Men. All accounts agree however, that when it comes to penetrating the Tartar Wall it will be by way of Hsuan-Wu Men, because there are so many crooks about it, and also because it is so close to the Halls of Parliament, wherein there are more crooks.

If one can believe the reports from Canton—and who cannot?—the army is already on the way. Heading the center is Generalissimo Sun Yat-Sen, flying the banner of the Impressed Coolie and the Taxpayer Rampant. In command of the right is Eugene Chen, whose banner is a Goose-quill and a Bastinado. The left is under the direction of Maurice Cohen, the William F. Hart of the Canton Movies, two-gun man, bodyguard to Sun Yat-Sen, Canadian citizen, erstwhile cowboy of the great American Wild West, the man who failing to be installed as Commissioner of Customs in Canton may become First Lord of the Treasury when the government of Consolidated China sets up business in Peking. It seems strange that Sun Yat-Sen should pick two British subjects for his lieutenants, and it may be said without libelling the British government that it is very sorry it cannot wholly deny that these are British subjects, along with a few others.

Anyhow, according to the facile Eugene Chen, the army is on the way. Apparently it is not coming by the direct route, but rather by way of Shensi and Shansi provinces, for one reads in the despatches from Canton that the property of the Shansi Joint Guilds has been confiscated to finance the Shensi and Shansi expeditions. The expeditions through other provinces have been financed by the confiscation of other properties in Canton, the grab of the Customs revenues having been prevented by the navies of the "Imperialistic Great Britain, United States, France, Japan and Italy, according to Sun Yat-Sen's manifesto to the "Weak and Small Nations of the World."

Unfortunately the exact date for the triumphant entry into Peking cannot be stated at this time. There are several minor obstacles to be overcome. One is the disposition of the Cantonese both at home and overseas no longer to finance Sun Yat-Sen, this compelling the expropriation of property, the levying of production and export taxes, and the complete paralysis of the silk trade, with 10,000 bales of raw silk piled up in warehouses and the banks refusing any further advances to the filatures. There are a few other minor obstacles still to be brushed aside, such as the determined opposition of Chen Chiung-Ming and a very considerable number of the people of Kwantung, the demands and counter demands of the Yunnanese and Hunanese mercenaries, not to mention the unexpected appearance of a Chihli army sent through Hunan province and reported somehwere near the borders of Kwantung.

Although this particular Sun refuses to admit that he is at all near an eclipse, which the Political Almanac called for long since, there is another Sun that has come above the horizon and is shining in Peking as the Premier of the government of United China. The only difference between the governments of Consolidated China and United China is no difference at all, because it still is and long will continue to be a disjointed, disconnected, disabled, distressed, dissociated, disgusted and distempered China. The new Sun is Sun Pao-Chi, Premier by the Vote of the House of Representatives at a dark ballot and sealed by the seal of the Senate because the refugee Speaker of the House carried the House seal away with him.

Sun Pao-Chi is a quiet, inoffensive sort of a man who does not realize yet what troubles have been wished upon him. He is easy-going and possesses a good personality. He has been Minister to France, Minister of Finance, Minister for Foreign Affairs and lately has been Director of Customs. The path before him is as full of pitfalls as a pomegranate is of seeds. The partisan press of Peking is hailing his election as the final triumph of China, which now has a Constitution—which few have read; not even the Senators—a President elected under that Constitution, a Premier ratified by a majority vote of the House of Representatives as the Constitution provides—in fact everything but a Cabinet, a United China and some money for the treasury. As to the Cabinet, there will be much backing and filling before the final makeup is decided upon, with many experiments and a few failures. As to the treasury, there are leaks in the sides that are greater than the intake pipe, while as to a United China it is as far apart as the distance between the two Suns.

In a way the confirmation of Sun Pao-Chi as Prime Minister was a victory for Tsao Kun, the easy President of Cathay. Whoever may be the Mark Hanna of China, he played his game well. First he set Kao Ling-Wei in opposition to Wu Ching-Lien, Speaker and *ex-officio* chief obstructionist in the House of Representatives. The result was the flight of Wu Ching-Lien to asylum in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin. Then when matters quieted down a majority was assembled in Parliament and the nomination of Premier Sun confirmed.

Everybody is asking how it was that the President's quiet-worker managed to get Parliament assembled and to preserve a quorum. The answer is easy. He used a club. The club was the threat to dissolve Parliament and send the members off to the huskings to see what chance they have of getting in the new Parliament, the primaries for which are set for April 14 and the elections May 14. The M. P's. took the hint and got together on the afternoon of January 9. A stormy session lasted until after nightfall and then a ballot was ordered on the nomination of Sun Pao-Chi. An attempt was made at this time by the Wu Ching-Lien faction to break a quorum but the police did their duty with their handy clubs and the electric lights were turned off. The ballot proceeded in the darkness and of course this gave rise to the charge that the ballot box had been stuffed. No one seemed to care to inquire too closely, however, for the Tsao Kun leaders had the bulge on the others.

Next day as a matter of course the interim Cabinet, headed by Kao Ling-Wei, Acting Premier, resigned *en bloc*. The official report of the ballot reporting the confirmation of Sun Pao-Chi came to the President bearing the seal of the Senate, for the seal of the House had been carried off to Sanctuary in the Japanese concession in Tientsin by Wu Ching-Lien. The following day a messenger was sent to Tientsin to induce the Speaker of the House to impress the seal upon the document. The Senate also got on its hind legs and insisted upon confirmation of the Premier, but the Representatives told the Senators to take an afternoon off and read the Constitution they had drafted, which says nothing at all about the Senate having any say-so in the matter, that function being reserved solely for the House. The Senators found, however, that they could vote "no confidence" in the Premier and whatever government he may form, and they are now sharpening their axes for this, along with sundry members of the House.

Naturally there is considerable interest in the Christian soldier and the part he may play in the new government. It seemed possible on the day this was written that Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang might be Minister of War. Now this is not likely to sit well with Marshal Wu Pei-Fu, whose subordinate Feng has been, and many think the rise of Feng has been too rapid. He has gathered about him a large and well-trained army, and hesitates to go to Mongolia as Border Defense Commissioner and prefers to remain in Peking as commander of the garrison there. The Cabinet makers believe Feng's friendship with the foreigners would make for better relations if he were appointed Minister of War, but the only uncertainty is what view Wu Pei-Fu will take of it.

I had an interview with the new Premier, Sun Pao-Chi, on the afternoon of January 11, two days after his confirmation and when he was busy making up his government. I was rather surprised at the frankness of his conversation, and feel that parts of what he said should not be quoted at this time. He is of the old mandarin type, combining idealism with the desire to harmonize the Chinese of all elements. One thing is certain: There is a vast difference between the two Suns. The Orb of Canton seems to belong to Mars; the Peking Sun seems more like a Moon-man, he is so quiet and dove-like. Here at least are a few paragraphs of what he said:

"China has been a republic for twelve years and only now has it obtained a constitution. For three months it has had a President elected under the Constitution. To-day it has a Premier confirmed under that Constitution; to-morrow it will have a Cabinet formed in comformance with the Constitution. It is upon the Constitution that I place the hope of China. It will show what are the responsibilities and what are the limits of authority of the State and of the provinces. I realize, fully that there are many differences of opinion as to the limitation of authority of the elements that go to make up

American citizens resident in the Shanghai Consular District are informed that income tax forms for the calendar year 1923 may now be had on application to the Shipping Office, American Consulate-General, Shanghai. Requests by mail should state whether the form desired is one for an income of over U. S. $5,000 or for an income of U. S. $5,000 or less.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General

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the republic of China, and to bring about an understanding in this respect it is my purpose to convene, as early as practicable, a conference with the leaders of all the provinces for a frank exchange of views in the hope that all can be brought together on common ground.

"The Constitution is a document of endearment to me. Twenty years ago, when I was China's Minister to Paris, I was the first man who ask the Emperor to form a Constitution. I am now the first Premier under a permanent Constitution, and I am proud of it—very proud of it. Twelve years ago, during the revolution against the monarchy, I was the governor of Shantung, and was the first man who asked the monarchy to give up in favor of the people.

"I abhor this constant fighting among our people. It has been going on for eight years. Now I am going to try to bring them to a peace basis, to get them to disband their troops, and to rejuvenate the finances of the country. I would put an end to war, not only in China but indeed all over the world. My great hope is that China may become as peaceful and as prosperous as is the great land of the Uuited States, where peace and prosperity are synonymous.

"In bringing about my peace conference I shall proceed strictly under the Constitution. First we shall get the government to going and put our own house in order here in Peking. Then I shall try to bring the discordant elements of China into harmony. I shall endeavor to harmonize China through conferences with and among the leaders of the different provinces. If they are not willing to meet one another face to face, then let them send an accredited delegate, duly bound and whose contract shall be legal. Then we shall clear away misunderstandings. I hope to convene such a conference as soon as possible after the President has issued a mandate announcing the formation of China 's first legal government, but first I shall gather the ideas of the provinces."

There you have the program of Sun Pao-Chi, the mandarin-type Premier of China. It contrasts strongly with the wild-eyed Bolshevik-inspired outburst of Sun Yat-Sen. One seeks to form a government that composes the old, conservative interests in China with the younger generation who have been in close touch with the foreigner. It is in direct opposition to the manifesto of Sun Yat-Sen, who seems to be an irreconcilable, and especially so with reference to the foreign powers, for the Sun-set Soon of Canton says:

"Evidently they (the foreign powers) are using the same method to oppress the Chinese revolutionary party which they used and are still using to oppress you the weak and small nafions of the world). They also support the Peking government which has killed workmen, students and delegates, closed up newspapers and done everything contrary to the interests of the people. * * * Now the time has arrived for you to fight for righteousness for China."

The Canton army (on paper) is marching upon Peking (on paper). Before calling his general conference, which would then find the atmosphere much cleared, the Premier would best call a conference overnight with the Generalissimo. A meeting between two Suns might bring the dawn of a better day for China.

Peking, January 10, 1924.

The Anti-Foreign Agitation in Canton

BY HIN WONG

THE Cantonese as a people are not anti-foreign. Whatever actions which had recently appeared in Canton and reported abroad to be so were staged early in December last to assist the attempt of the militarists in South China in procuring a part of the expected customs surplus properly belonging to Kwangtung.

Students and laborers who had paraded in Canton in favor of the return of a part of the surplus to their province and the withdrawal of foreign gun-boats from Canton Harbor were then laboring under the belief that the diplomatic corps in Peking has been responsible for the failure of the Canton authorities to receive what many consider to be a fair share and that it has despatched warships to Canton waters to overawe the Southern Chinese. The more-enlightened Cantonese, however, while supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the reasonableness of the claim that no more Cantonese money shall be used by Peking to further disturb the peace of Canton, were not ignorant of the international obligations secured on the customs revenue and did not participate in the demonstrations of the time. The merchants had long understood that the foreign warships came to Canton early in December in response to the threat of Dr. Sun Yat-sen made through a British journalist to seize the customs administration unless his demands are complied with, that the foreign warships will act only when either the customs house or the customs staff is interfered with, and that the naval demonstration will stop whenever Dr. Sun directly or indirectly gives an understanding that the Chinese maritime customs administration will be allowed to remain intact. Since the admission by the diplomatic corps that it neither has the treaty right to grant nor refuse Dr. Sun's requests, the issue has been put over to the inspector general of customs in Peking and the Cantonese labor and student elements have relaxed to a great extent their agitation against the British and the American nationals in particular and the foreigners in general. The Cantonese merchants had been convinced early by the consular authorities in Shameen that the foreign interests in Canton are also working to have some funds from the customs surplus if possible for conservancy purposes, they realizing that for 1924, some $225,000 at least are needed to improve the West River and some $900,000 are required for works around the Canton Harbor, especially the preventive measures to be executed to keep the entrance from being blocked by lack of improvements. The more thinking Cantonese believe that amicable arrangement should and could have been made to effect a proper division of the surplus for 1923, perhaps it may run as high as Tls. 700,000 for Canton.

Not as a lack of patriotism but more for expediency, the Cantonese nowadays find salvation in being friendly to foreigners. They are the last to adopt the exclusive policy for the time being, anti-foreign or non-intercourse with British and Americans. The biggest retail stores in Canton, the Sun, the Sincere, and the Chen Kwong are companies registered at Hongkong and with British consular protection. In Canton Harbor one hardly sees a steam launch or steamer flying a five-color flag. There are more Chinese funds in one foreign bank in Shameen than in all the three large modern Chinese banks along the Bund in Canton. Canton parents prefer missionary to government schools for their children. Foreign insurance companies and agencies underwrite more policies in Canton than the native concerns. Canton residents these days will look for foreign trust companies when circumstances compel them to nominally mortgage their holdings to find safety. The *Canton Republican*, a daily newspaper, had to be edited by a Portuguese subject, notwithstanding that Canton is supposed to be a republican city under a republican regime. Of course, the Cantonese are being forced to seek for foreign protection simply because of their inability to crush the militarism now economically and politically enslaving them. They do not necessarily have more love for foreign governments and foreign nationals than their own. While it may be painful for Cantonese, particularly the self-respecting and the patriotic, to see what is going on, circumstances nowadays will discourage any such a movement as anti-foreign.

Except the few Cantonese who are being benefitted by the crumbs of what have been pressed of their own fellow provincials for the fattening of the mercenary troops fighting an endless fratricidal war, the Cantonese as a people are not really interested in the return of the customs surplus except for constructive purposes. The Canton press under censorship cannot express its opinion freely. The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton has thus far refrained from participating in the demonstrations relating to the issue, not mentioning of any anti-foreign agitation at all.

Persons connected with the Canton regime are not anti-foreign as far as their actions individually show. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has an American adviser and a body-guard. The Kuomintang Political Party of which Dr. Sun is the chief has a Russian director. The Arsenal and the aviation factories have one time or another foreign engineers in their service.

The anti-foreign agitation in Canton does not truly represent Cantonese sentiment. The Cantonese cannot afford to lose foreign friendship and assistance at present. Those who were responsible for the recent anti-foreign demonstrations did so thinking that they would help Dr. Sun in his desire for a share of the expected customs surplus.

It is most unfortunate that friends of Dr. Sun have resorted to such a means for an end which does not deserve so big a sacrifice. Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be assisted by all his true friends to so reorganize the finance under his jurisdiction as to have every cent collected put into his public account and spent in accordance with a known budget and to so discipline his commanders as to have all military accounts properly audited and all troops paid.

The Cantonese believe that if Dr. Sun Yat-sen is able to obtain full control of Kwangtung at least and stop his troops from commandeering revenue proceeds and interfering with tax collection offices and also see every cent collected accounted for, he will have no particular need for Tls. 700,000 more a year from the customs surplus.

Canton, January 3, 1924.

The Murder of Watt and Whiteside

BY JOHN R. MUIR

GENERAL Li Fang Kiu, the president of the Szechwan Military Medical College, who was sent by Governor Liu Yu Kiu to Maochow (Menghsien) to investigate the murder of the two English missionaries who were killed by robbers last August has returned to Chengtu and given his report to the Governor. The journey to Menghsien was accomplished without incident. Brigadier General Cheng, who is stationed at Kwanhsien, furnished a small escort for General Li and there were no unpleasant incidents through the mountains, though there were many stories of robbers. Arriving at Menghsien General Li found that the Magistrate, Li Shang Lung, who is a native of Anhsien, had already done what he could to investigate the murder and apprehend the robbers. Messrs. Watt and Whiteside were killed on August 9. But the place where the murder occurred was a lonely spot in the mountains nearer the city of Mienchuhsien than to Menghsien. The territory under the Magistrate of the latter city is very extensive, so he has little communication with some of the places he is supposed to govern. It was, therefore, August 28, before he received official notice of this murder from the Governor in Chengtu. The first word was sent to Mienchuhsien where Mr. Caldwell, also of the Church Missionary Society, sent notice to the British Consul in Chengtu.

According to the story of Magistrate Li he left Menghsien City on August 29, just one day after he received the official notice, and went personally to the scene of the murder. This Magistrate is a Secret Society (Ko Lao Hui) leader, and has been notorious for all that Secret Societies mean in China. In going out to investigate the murder he used the usual methods employed by such men, spent more than $1,000 (according to his statement) in presents to those who could help him, and finally located what he believes to be the band of robbers involved in this murder.

As Magistrate Li had brought no troops from Menghsien, the Magistrate of Wenchwanhsien, and his Warden, kindly loaned him their troops (though they did not go themselves personally), and with this assistance Magistrate Li went to attack the robbers. The place of their operations, near which the two missionaries were killed, is known as Tienchi Tapa. The point where the two magistrates met was Ta Shih Pa. In Chinese "Pa" means "open place in the mountains," or "plain"; hence the frequency of its use. When General Li finally arrived he was directed to another Ta Pa that was not at all the same as Tienchi Tapa. What may actually have occurred when Magistrate Li led his borrowed soldiery to Tienchi Tapa will probably never be known. The story, as told to General Li, was that the robbers were surrounded, there was a fight and the man who actually fired the first shot which killed the missionaries was himself killed in that action. It seems impossible even to learn the name of that man, but the Secret Society men of the district all declare that he was killed. The most important result of the engagement was that the leaders of the robbers were obliged to surrender. However, they were not actually taken by Magistrate Li, but the story is that he returned to Menghsien after being assured that the leaders would be apprehended. This is, of course, ordinary Chinese procedure. The two who were apprehended were Ma Tallman Ma (Ma Cheng Tze), whose name is Ma Tin Yun, and Chang Yun Kao. The latter was taken to Menghsien and General Li had the definite promise that he, with two others named Yang and Liu, would be sent into Chengtu as criminals for trial. We still await their coming.

The greater interest attached to the story is that of the other robber known as Tallman Ma. He was not taken by the assault under Magistrate Li. It is claimed that he was the real leader of the robber band, and the one who arranged the attack on the missionaries. At this point other elements entered into the war on the robbers. Some of these were attached to Mienchuhsien. Near the border that separates Menghsien District from Mienchuhsien District there is a small place known as Sie Chun Men. The Twan Tsung (Headman) of that place is as notorious a robber as Tallman Ma. In fact they were comrades in their crimes and it was understood that the Twan Tsung (Tan Tsen Wu) would "succeed to the command" when Tallman Ma died. General Li eventually met this Twan Tsung and was convinced, both from his appearance, and what he could learn about him, that he is as pictured. It was the Twan Tsung, Tan Tsen Wu, who was able finally to lay his hands on Tallman Ma, there being a strong suspicion that he did not observe the traditional "honor among thieves." After Tallman Ma was captured Tan Tsen Wu took all of his guns, and his men, so that he has actually "succeeded to the command" of Tallman Ma. That is the reason why he agreed to capture, and turn over to justice, his former comrade. When Ma was captured he had two requests: "Permit me to return home and arrange the affairs of my family, and do not permit me to die under law."

These requests were granted. He returned home, settled his affairs, and gave himself up. As Tan Tsen Wu belongs to Mienchuhsien, not to Menghsien, it was arranged that he give himself up in the Mienchu District so that Tan Tsen Wu could get the credit for his capture. Then, the first night on the road toward Mienchuhsien, Tallman Ma took poison and died.

After the body was taken to Mienchuhsien the Magistrate there examined it, reported to the British Consul that the body of the Robber Chief had been brought to Mienchu, and a picture was taken of Tallman Ma in death. These pictures have been sent to Chengtu. One of the things General Li had to investigate was as to the authenticity of these pictures. It seems that Tallman Ma has an older brother who is a humble, respectable farmer. This brother was brought to General Li who first compared the picture with the living brother's face. He found a very remarkable resemblance. He then questioned the older brother about his robber brother and found him to be the brother implicated in the murder.

When General Li left Menghsien he took no soldiers with him as he wished to go as quietly as possible, and not to cause any alarm. The Magistrate arranged so that he would have some of the local constabulary in every place where he went as a body-guard, and to give him such assistance as they could. He was not permitted to go to Tienchi Tapa, the scene of the murder, but he went to Ta Shih Pa. We are able to vouch for the integrity of this man. He has been well-known to many foreigners for years, is a leader among the Chinese in the Y. M. C. A., and his heart is in every good work. If he failed in his investigation it was not due to crookedness on his part. We are hoping, for his sake, as well as for ours, that it will be shown that he did his duty well. The story as given above has come from General Li who gave an interview of more than an hour so that he could explain in detail everything that happened on his trip. He was very careful in his explanation and did not seem to be covering up anything he knew. After finishing his story he was asked.

"Did you learn the story of the killing, and what the possible motive could have been?"

"Yes, I asked that question, but cannot be sure of the truth of the answer, though it sounds reasonable enough. The original motive was robbery." Here is the story: Tallman Ma, having learned that two foreigners were travelling in the mountains, made up a band with guns to attack and rob them. Eventually the foreigners were found, and it seems that the robbers approached them from the rear. One of the two was carrying a field-glass suspended around his neck in such a

position that it looked to the robbers as if it might be an automatic gun carried so much by military men in this region. And also because they were foreigners (and all foreigners are supposed to go armed) the robbers advanced with their guns presented. It is not likely that either of the travelers knew what was going on behind them. As two of the robbers were thus advancing, cautiously, one of them seems to have been filled with a spirit of bravado. Having his gun presented, and his prey before him he said to his comrade. "Do you think I dare shoot?"

The other one, having more fear apparently, of killing a foreigner, and with no idea that the other would dare to do so, taunted him with the remark "You dare!"

With that the first man shot, it is a question if he really intended to kill, and one of the foreigners dropped. The other one turned and cried out. "Why do you shoot? If you want our goods you may have them freely."

But by this time the one deed having been committed the robbers thought there was no other course open for them, and the other traveller was shot in order to cover up their guilt, as they believed.

This matter is still before us, and it will not be settled for some time as the formal trial of the whole case cannot take place till the three supposed robbers, who are being sent into Chengtu, are put on trial. There is reason to fear that they will be permitted to commit suicide as Tallman Ma did. In that case we will probably never be any nearer to the whole truth than we are now.

John R. Muir

Chengtu, Sze, December 14, 1923.

The Passing of China's Wood Oil Market

BY J. A. GOETTE

THE Wood Oil, or Tung Oil monopoly which seemed guaranteed to China with an ever increasing market demand, is now about to slip out of her hands. So serious is this, that it is estimated within the next ten or at the most twenty years, the American consumer, unwillingly it is true, will have established his own supply to the complete ignoring of the original exclusive China supply.

Tung Oil is pressed from the nut or fruit of the Tung tree and is used in superior varnishes and paints. Formerly the American paint manufacturer got along with linseed and other oils but having once got dependent upon China's tung oil, he now considers it an essential and if China cannot supply him, he is driven to growing it in America.

The Provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow, Hunan and northern Hupeh supply the greatest part of the ten million tael export trade of this wood oil. The disturbed conditions existing along the Yangtze and in the interior which makes it possible for the militarists to tax the trade and the shipping of the product difficult and dangerous, have rung the death knell. The price per picul has risen from nine to forty taels and the supply is curtailed and uncertain. No American merchant can manufacture and give quotations on his paints while depending on such an unstable source for an essential ingredient of his product.

That is the object behind the one hundred thousand gold dollars which the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Convention in Chicago last October voted for the propagation of the Tung tree in America. This year one thousand acres will be planted in Florida, where experiments have been conducted since 1912, proving in advance the success of the venture.

That this is a practical and not a theoretical venture, which is a serious blow to the China trade, is made plain by the following quotation from a United States government publication:

"No data are available upon which to predict whether the rapidly growing demand for tung oil could be satisfied by increased production in China. Moreover, it is apparent that foreign disturbances at some time might restrict or harrass the shipment of the product from the Orient. For these reasons it would appear desirable that a wider source, and particularly an American source, of production be encouraged."

In 1912 The Plant Experiment Station of the Florida State College of Agriculture at Gainesville, which is some three hours from Jacksonville on the Seaboard Air Line, planted ten seedlings of the tung tree which they received from the Department of Agriculture in Washington. There has been a yearly production and the trees are flourishing. One tree now shows a height of 28 1/2 feet and a spread of 34 1/2 feet. Over two hundred other trees have been put in the ground and are being experimented with under varying conditions of soil, cultivation, and fertilization. Similarily experiments of budding and grafting are being made upon two thousand seedlings.

Thus it having been conclusively proven that the tree will thrive in America, and a fund being ready to pave the way until the cultivation is made to pay, it will be but a matter of years before the American tung oil business will be on its feet and the paint manufacturers with a product ready at hand, can expand its market, thereby using up an unlimited supply. When once it is an established industry, it will not be long before Congress will see fit to protect it by a tariff, at which time the little oil which China might want to ship to America, will not be able to compete with the American product. Therefore, unless the Chinese trade can get itself together and do so soon, the American market, which is its best, will have passed out of its hands.

Peking, Jan. 12, 1924.

Who's Who in China

Magistrate Tsang Chan-vung

張鑑文字遠卿

A native of Shaohing, Chekiang, Mr. Tsang Chang-vung, third assistant magistrate of the International Mixed Court of Shanghai, is now in his 56th year. He gained his early education as well as his later legal education through private study. After serving in different capacities Mr. Tsang was, five years ago, made assistant magistrate of the International Mixed Court, and has since that time become well known with the members of the Shanghai Bar--American, British, Chinese, French, Russian, Japanese, Portuguese, etc.—which have had the privilege of practising before him. Mr. Tsang's name has been enrolled in the Cabinet office as an official awaiting appointment and he has received from the government the Fourth Class Order of the Chiaho (Excellent Crop) and the Sixth Class Order of the Wenfu (Literary Tiger).

Dr. Feng Hsi-yun

Dr. Feng Hsi-yun was born in 1885 at Tientsin, where members of his family have been prominent in wholesale trade and banking circles since the declining years of the Ming Dynasty. After graduating from the well known Tientsin Government Middle School and winning for himself the *Chu Jen* degree, he entered Peiyang University at about the same time that Ex-Premiers Wang Chung-hui and C.T. Wang were students there. The records show him to have been faithful and diligent in every duty. In 1907, having won a provincial scholarship which provided for an advanced education in one or more of the leading American institutions, he set sail for the United States. Entering Harvard University, he won the B.A. degree in three years, and two years later the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree at Chicago University, in 1912. While in the United States he traveled extensively. On Dr. Feng's return to China in 1912 he was appointed prosecuting attorney in the Chihli Provincial Court and was stationed temporarily at Paotingfu. The following year he became Associate Justice of the Chihli Supreme Court, being allocated to the Civil Bench. In 1914 he resigned from the Supreme Court to accept a Professorship of Law in Peiyang University. In this position he served acceptably for five years, giving a course in comparative government, until he was invited to take the Presidency of the University. Since Dr. Feng assumed office many improvements have been made in Peiyang. A large dormitory has been constructed, a radio outfit has been installed, and many other material equipments added. A Metallurgical Engineering Department, the only one of its kind in China, has been opened. By his faithfulness to duty, his sterling integrity, and his unfailing tact, Dr. Feng has continually grown in the estimation of both students and faculty. He is indeed one of the best products of China's latter-day education, one of those returned students who by their works have justified the national educational program of the last twenty years.

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Men and Events

The American Association of China plans to hold its annual meeting on January 24, in the court room of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, at 5:30 p. m.

H. F. MacNair has been appointed Dean of the Summer School of East China Christian colleges and universities to be held at St. John's University, Shanghai, next July.

Miss Ann Gilliam of Petersburg, Virginia, arrived in Shanghai this week on a brief visit. Miss Gilliam has been visiting her brother, John Gilliam of the British Cigarette Company, Hankow.

H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, (Peking), and of the China Year Book, is expected to spend the week of January 20-26 in Shanghai on business in connection with the China Year Book.

A pamphlet has recently been published in both Chinese and English by the "Society for the study of the right living and human virtue," in Pokuo, Kiangyin, Kiangsu, giving some illuminating facts on present living conditions in the world today and some solution for the betterment of same.

Dr. James A. Grieg, delegate to China of the League of Nations, as High Commissioner for Refugees, arrived in Shanghai last week on a brief visit to confer with the Russian Relief Advisory Committee, American Red Cross and other organizations and individuals interested in the Russian Relief activities. He has held similar conferences in Peking and is stationed at Kirin, Manchuria.

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking was held last week when a report of the year's work was read and officers for the ensuing year elected. Those elected to serve include R. T. Macdonnell, president; 1st vice-president, F. F. Speelman; 2nd vice-president, C. J. Donnell; treasurer, O. C. Hansen; secretary, C. Seymour. Julean Arnold delivered the address at the meeting.

The ceremony of turning the first sod in connection with the new Columbia Country Club building on Great Western Road, extension, was held on Sunday afternoon, January 13, at 3 o'clock. W. A. Burns, one of the founders of the club and its first president, officiated. L. Everett gave a brief talk on the history of the club. Following the ceremony the members and their friends adjourned to the present club where refreshments were served.

Verne Dyson has been elected honorary secretary of the China Society of Science & Arts, succeeding Mrs. Doris Murphy. The complete list of the society's officers now is: Arthur de C. Sowerby (Shanghai), president; Dr. John C. Ferguson (Peking), vice-president (arts); Dr. Herbert Chately (Shanghai), vice-president (science); Miss Clarice S. Moise, B.A., honorary treasurer; Verne Dyson, B. A., honorary secretary. Committee: Miss Mary A. Mullikin (Tientsin), Dr. J. G. Anderson (Peking), Dr. Wu. Lien Teh (Shanghai), Prof. C. R. Kellogg (Foochow) and Rev. George D. Wilder (Peking).

The quarterly of the Shanghai American School has recently been published including the annual financial report of the treasurer. A complete analysis of the income and expenditures of the permanent property funds is tabulated, as well as the receipts and disbursements for all purposes for the American school during the year 1922-23, analysis of income aud expense for the High School and the Grade School; statement of income and expenditures, permanent property fund, for year ending June 30, including statement from New York treasurer, ending April 30. A picture is included showing the present staff of Shanghai American School.

According to report a provisional agreement has been signed between interested Chinese parties and Hollamby and Company, representing British interests regarding the construction of the Chefoo-Wenhsien Railway, which was originally a German concession. The agreement which was recently signed after prolonged negotiations, provides for the employment of a British engineer-in-chief and chief accountant during the construction, and a British traffic manager after construction is completed. The security for the loan will be the rolling stock, running rights and revenue. Only such revenue will be retained as will meet the railway's commitments. It is further stated that contractors must purchase on the local market as much of the materials necessary to the construction of the line as possible from the Chinese industry. It is understood that an Anglo-Chinese Syndicate in London has the necessary capital £14,000,000, available.

News from North China

After much talk of a W. W. Yen Cabinet, the House of Representatives held a meeting last Wednesday, January 9, and passed the nomination of Sun Pao-chi as Premier. This is considered as vengence wreaked upon the present acting Cabinet who caused the issuance of the mandate calling for the re-election of a new Parliament next April. More than 340 M. P's. attended the meeting and 301 voted, Mr. Sun receiving 250 votes.

Following the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Sun as next Premier, the notification to the government to this effect was forwarded the next day, after it had been sent to Tientsin to be stamped with the seals of the house which were carried away by Wu Ching-lien.

The Kao Ling-wei Cabinet tendered resignation Thursday evening following the notification of the house stating that Sun Pao-chi had been confirmed as next Premier. The personnel has not yet been decided upon although all sorts of speculations have been made and rumors circulated.

The Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation has just received a telegram from its central organization to the effect that the Asia Banking Corporation will be merged with the International Banking Corporation. A statement was made by D. L. Ballantyne to the effect that the transfer of accounts shall be made with as little trouble to the depositors as possible.

Both Pan Yuan-lien, appointed resident of the National Normal University and formerly the Minister of Education, and Kiang Yung, appointed president of the National Law School and formerly the director of the Law Compilation Bureau, assumed duties in their respective schools last Thursday, December 10. They met with an enthusiastic welcome from the educational circles and the students.

D. W. Edwards, associate general secretary of the Peking Y. M. C. A., left Peking last Wednesday for America on a year's furlough. In the States, besides taking a rest, he will spend considerable time in raising funds for the Princeton-in-Peking, organization of the Princeton Alumni. Mr. Edwards and his wife who accompanied him expect to return to Peking early in 1925.

Dr. E. H. Hume, who was here last week, left Peking on his way back to the United States where he will lecture on behalf of the Yale Mission. His first lectures will be given at Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver. He will return to Changsha next September.

Peking police authorities made several raids this week upon gambling dens and opium houses. In a sensational raid on a gambling den last Monday, more than 140 gamblers were found and a total fine of more than $7,000 was collected.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wasserman of Philadelphia, who are on a wedding trip to the Orient, arrived in Peking and are stopping at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. Mrs. Wasserman is the eldest daughter of B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the Japan *Advertiser* of Tokyo. Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman expect to be in Peking for about two weeks.

The first meeting of the Peking American College Women's Club for 1924 was held today, Saturday, at the American School. Carroll C. Malone spoke on "The Asiatic Background of European History."

Miss Rayna Raphaelson, who has been in Peking since last summer, left Peking last Wednesday to return to America. Illness in the family was given as the reason for her sudden departure.

The House of Representatives appointed an executive committee to carry on the duties of the House during the absence of the Speaker.

Vincente Blasco Ibanez, famous Spanish novelist and author of the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," who was here for a short visit, left Peking last Sunday.

The government has circularized the provinces to the effect that a national conference would soon be convened in Peking to save the country from falling under international control.

Major and Mrs. McLaughlin paid a fleeting visit to Peking last Monday and left immediately next morning. Mrs. McLaughlin is generally known as Irene Castle,

Tientsin, January 5, 1924.

News from Central China

Yu Ching-ao, Chief of the Artillery Department of the Hanyang Arsenal, has been appointed associate director-general of the Arsenal to succeed Ao Ting-chien, who died recently. The appointment was recommended by Director-General Yang Wen-kai and has been approved by the Ministry of War.

Following the raid of Tsaoyang by the robber hordes under Lao Yang-jen there has been a deluge of telegrams in Honan warning of impending danger. A letter has also been sent out by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Kaifeng urging all the missionaries within the threatened area to seek places of safety.

The last bunch of revolutionary Kuomingtang troops of Hunan under General Tsai Chu-yu, who rebelled against Governor Chao Heng-ti in company with Tan Yen-kai, are officially reported to have been ousted from Hungkiang in the west of Hunan. General Yeh Kai-shing is the man who brought military pressure to bear upon the uncompromising Kuomingtang leader, who evacuated Hungkiang with a handful of bodyguards.

General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh arrived at noon last Monday by the Peking-Hankow Railway after a short trip to Loyang, and immediately crossed the river to Wuchang. He has obtained General Wu Pei-fu's sanction about the post of Civil Governor of Hupeh, to which position he was appointed by mandate this week.

The Hankow Bankers' Association have wired the Ministry of Finance and the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs, against granting Dr. Sun Yat-sen a share of the customs revenues, thereby endangering the Consolidation Loan Service.

More than twenty thousand merchants and laborers who are residents of Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Fukien, Chekiang and Anhwei gathered together last Monday at the Chin Wu Society in the British Concession, and held a demonstration for peace in their native provinces.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has ordered that the construction of the wireless telegraphy station at Loyang should be completed at an early date. At the same time he has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications stating that 30 boxes of materials for the wireless station were received, but something was missing.

General Chao Yung-hua has been appointed as chief judge of the Military Court for troops connected with the Szechuan campaign. Of late, he has had an interview with both President Tsao and Marshal Wu, and has gained the present job through his personal efforts. He will soon go up to Ichang to take up his duties there.

The American Consul at Chungking has addressed a communication to the Border Defense Commissioner asking that adequate protection be provided for the Americans now in Batang. There are no other mission stations along the border near Batang. However, in the province of Szechuen as a whole, there are two hundred and forty one American missionaries, belonging to eleven different missions.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-min has accepted the post of Director-General of the Bureau for Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang municipalities, which is an evidence of the settlement of the dispute over the Civil-Governorship of Hupeh. The Admiral will have two offices at both Peking and Hankow, and for the time being, he will perform his duties in the capital.

The construction of the Hankow Land Owners' Association building has been accomplished, and last Tuesday opening ceremonies were performed in opening the building, which is situated above the New World on the Malu.

A telegram has been received by the American Consul of Yunnanfu from a missionary at Likiang, in northern Yunnan, which is about half way from Chungking to Batang, stating that Thibetan brigands had surrounded Batang, burning the nearby villages. The local magistrate, commander of the troops and postmaster all fled.

Mr. Kifune, Japanese Consul in Chungking, will shortly leave on a trip to Lungchang in order to negotiate with the troops regarding the release of the two *Yiyang Maru* hostages captured by the Szechuen bandit army who have been carried away by the troops encamped at Kiangtsing.

Dr. L. E. Smith of the U. S. S. *Palos*, and Mrs. Smith, arrived here today from Chungking enroute to the United States. They will go to Peking before leaving for America.

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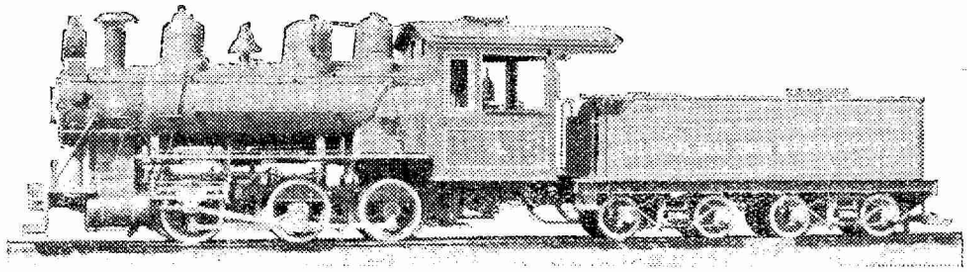

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Agencies in principal cities throughout China

Bandits raided and captured the town of Kiahsien last Monday just west of the railway from Hsuchow. The local authorities there were driven out and the place is under outlaw rule. No foreigners are injured. Yuchow, just north of Kiahsien is in danger and all the foreigners have left.

According to the statement of a man who has escaped as a captive from the bandits under the leadership of Lao Yang-jen, Mrs. Juline C. Kilen has been taken by these miscreants to the Honan border going toward Miyang district. This information is contained in an official telegram from the Garrison Commissioner of Siangyang to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan at Wuchang.

According to the native papers, one American firm at Hankow has granted a loan of $60,000 to some lime stone powder merchants on the condition that the loan be repaid by equal value of lime stone powder. Four ship loads are said to have been exported, when the matter came to the knowledge of the Wuchang authorities. Hon. Chen Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has been instructed to take up the matter with the American Consul-General at Hankow.

Hankow is the only part in China showing a decrease in her trade of 1923, according to Customs estimate. The collections amount to Tls. 4,285,000, resulting in a decrease of Tls. 230,000.

Chen Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will shortly be transferred. He has been promoted by the Central government upon the strong recommendation of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan. Mr. Chen Chieh has been Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow for the past three years, and during his tenure of office has proved himself extremely capable and popular, not only among his own people, but among the many foreigners with whom he has come into touch in his important position. His successor, Shen Tsz-liang, has formerly been director of the Hongkong Chinese Telegraph Administration. He was instrumental in bringing General Chen Chiung-min to co-operate with General Wu Pei-fu and is held highly in favor by the Loyang Warlord.

The Chinese papers report that Lao Yang-jen has declared that he would not effect the release of Mrs. Juline R. Kilen, unless $1,000,000 and one thousand rifles are paid to him as her ransom by the authorities. She was kept in an old temple at the Tung Peh Hsien, Honan, for some time, but was afterwards removed to Chenping, and has been taken along with the bandits where they go.

Both Rev. and Mrs. Hoff of the Lutheran Brethren Mission who were wounded during the bandit raid at Tsaoyang, are doing well in recovering. Mrs. Hoff's wound is not considered serious, the bullet having grazed the ribs and passed out, inflicting a flesh wound in the breast. Rev. Hoff, on the other hand, was shot twice, one bullet entering at the back of the left shoulder and possibly touching the left lung, and still lies somewhere in the left side of the chest undoubtedly. The other bullet entered the left hip and probing has failed to locate it.

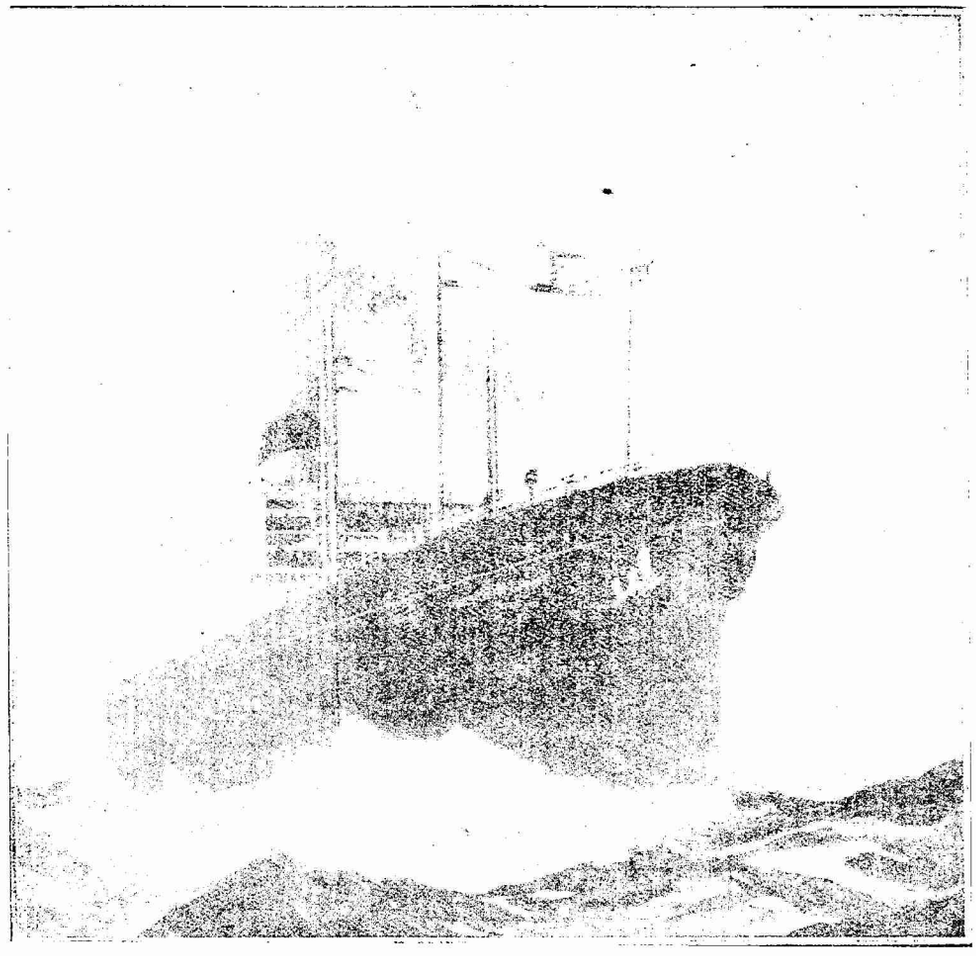
Kang Yu-wei, the noted scholar and politician will be here within a few days in response to the request of the Chung Hua University at Wuchang. He will deliver lectures to the various educational institutions in this center, and there is no doubt that he will be warmly received.

The Hankow Local Self-Government Society is said to have written to the Customs Commissioner, Postmaster, and the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow requesting them to join in their appeal for the removal of iron gates at different entrances of the Taiping Road of the British Concession.

The various District-Magistrates have received instructions from Tuchun Hsiao that they have to start to prepare for the re-election of the members for the Provincial Assembly, which is to be convened again at the same time when the Peking Parliament is to re-open after the re-election.

More successes have been reported by the commander of the Szechuen Expedition, and it is expected that Chengtu will soon fall into the hands of the northern troops. In his victorious career General Yang Sheng has captured Pishan,

"ROUND THE WORLD"



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Yungchuan, Tung-tung, Chiangtsin and other districts. At the north both sides are digging trenches at Suining, at the east at Yungchang and at the south at Hokiang. As to the west Chen Hsai-lin has marched his frontier troops to Chengtu via Ya-an, and is at a distance of 50 li from Chengtu city.

Four junks loaded with wood oil belonging to L. C. Gillespie & Sons have been taken by upper Yangtze bandits about thirty miles below Wanhsien. They are holding the junkloads of cargo for sixteen thousand dollars ransom.

Navigation on the upper river this Winter has brought its usual quota of difficulty to ships that voyage up and down through the rapids. It is presumed that most of the troubles encountered by vessels on the upper river during the past few months are due to the fog which has been very thick lately, and all boats are away behind schedule, both leaving and arriving.

Dr. H. J. Gray, Director of the Physical Education Department of the National Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, is now in Hankow arranging the 1924 National Athletic Meet of China. The meet this year will take place in Wuchang, where a large recreation ground has been donated by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan.

Capt. F. J. Brandt, a British subject, and experienced master of the steamer Tzesui, for which the Robert Dollar Company are booking agents at Chungking, was killed and thrown overboard by Yangtsze pirates who boarded his steamer on the night of January 4 while it was at anchor at Kaochiachen, below Fengtu and above Wanhsien. Sampans are dragging the river for Capt. Brandt's body. The Chinese compradore of the ship and two of the members of his staff were also killed.

Work will soon begin for the construction of a telephone service connecting Loyang and Wuchang, and two months will be required for its accomplishment. There will be ten stations at Tsenchow, Siangyang, Yenchow, Tsumatien, Kwanghsin, Hsiaokon, Liuchiamiao, and Hankow with headquarters at Wuchang and Loyang. The whole cost will be something about $600,000 to be provided by the Wuchang government.

Hankow, January 12, 1924.

News from South China

By instruction of the inspector-general of Chinese maritime customs, the commissioner of customs at Canton has intimated to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the generalissimo of the constitutionalist army in the South, that he will be unable to comply with the latter's order to retain all customs proceeds for the disposal of the Canton military regime. Dr. Sun has so far failed to carry out his threat to seize the customs administration. As it is not believed that he will do so, the foreign gunboats in Canton waters to preserve the integrity of the customs are beginning to withdraw.

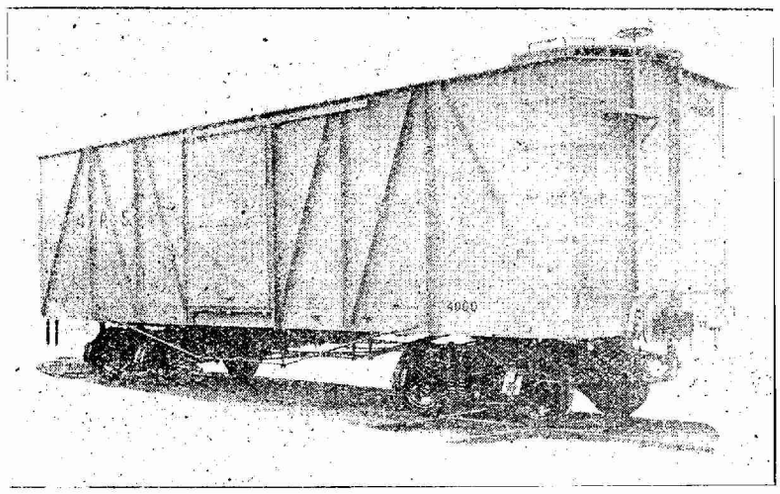
The miscellaneous taxes ordered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen enforceable January first for the purpose of swelling his war chest include extra-charges for ricsha riding and motor car services, fees for permission to play "sparrow," and license fees for advertising by distributing circulars or carrying sign-boards on the streets. Others to be added to the long items already in force will be taxes for selling wood alcohol, manufacturing rubber soles, and numbering sedan chairs. There is also a proposal for a war tax on sugar, but orders to this effect have not yet been published.

Shekki, the district seat of government of Heungshan, was again looted by bandit-troops of Jue Chockman and Chan Chak, January 2, during a feud between these two minor militarists for the collection of certain sandfield taxes. Jue had been in control of Shekki for several months. It may be recalled that an attempt was made by Yunnanese mercenary troops last summer to occupy Shekki and a battle followed between Jue's men and the invaders, the latter winning and sacking the town. Jue finally was ordered back to Shekki by Dr. Sun. He arrived at Canton January 3 to report the affair to Dr. Sun, who himself is also a native of this district like Tang Shao-yi and other well-known Cantonese.

The failure of the rice crops in Kwangchow, Shiuhing, Linchow, Shiuchow, and Waichow circuits in Kwangtung this season due to drought and war, has reduced the last harvest by almost 50%, and the price quoted for paddy at Chanchuen and Kongmoon, two leading rice exchanges in Kwangtung, early in January was above Tls. 3.50 and for husked rice No. 2 or No. 3, about Tls. 6.50.

The officers of the returned students association in Canton for 1924 are, president, Dr. Holt A. Cheng; vice-president, Mr. G. Y. Fong; Chinese secretary, M. S. Chang; English secretary, C. L. Chen; and recording secretary, Mrs. P. S. Lo.

All the world over



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Sir Robert Hotung of Hongkong, after a trip through Central and North China interviewing militarists in the interest of internal peace, returned home early in January.

Among the noted visitors at Hongkong during the New Year holidays were Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of *Reuters*; Mr. William Turner, general manager of the *Reuters* for the Far East; Mr. de Freites, Portuguese minister at Peking; Captain Robert Dollar of the Dollar Steamship Line; and Dr. Jacob Schurman, American minister at Peking.

Sir James Jamieson, British consul-general at Canton, left Canton for London December 27 on furlough. His duties are being taken up by Mr. Bertram Giles, who was a vice-consul here some years ago. Mr. E. Amou, Japanese consul-general, will be senior consul of the local consular body during the absence of Sir James. Sir James will be away for about seven months.

Shiuhing City, much ruined in the recent battles between rival troops along the West River last summer in Kwangtung, will be rebuilt according to modern lines. A municipal government like that of Canton will be organized after the proposed improvement. The present city wall, the demolition of which has been delayed because of the war, is expected to come down entirely soon.

The manufacturers of matches in Canton are opposing the proposed wartax on their products, claiming that they have paid enough duty on their raw materials when imported. The manufacturers of rubber soles may also protest on the proposed tax on their articles, giving the same reason.

Yang Wai Bun, formerly a Chinese consul in Honolulu and more recently commissioner of finance of Kwangtung, will become director of a bureau for the regulation of opium traffic. The sale of opium will probably be formed out to a syndicate with monopoly upon a guarantee of a fixed income to the government of Dr. Sun.

The boats and junks along the water front of Canton City, according to a ruling of the provincial commissioner of finance, are subject to the payment of business tax like the shops on land. There are more than 50,000 craft big and small along the Pearl River, Canton.

A considerable sum in fees will be realized by the several mercenary troop units in Kwangtung by ordering all Cantonese possessing arms to take out permits at rates from 50 cents to two dollars each.

The Kuomintang Political Party will hold a national convention in Canton January 15, and it is expected that such local leaders as General Hsu Chung-chi, Governor Liao Chung-hoi, ex-Governor Hu Han-min, and others will take the opportunity to return to the city. For a time it was thought that these elder members of the party will desert Dr. Sun on account of their difference in policy with the younger members on their departure for Shanghai.

Chiu Si Ken, sometime food director in the genera headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has replaced Ng Yu Hong as salt commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Canton is still cut off from Hongkong by telegraph and by railroad. There is a talk of reopening the Canton-Sheklung section of the line, but so far no order has been issued to this effect.

The Canton British consulate-general has called the attention of the civil governor of Kwangtung to the placarding of anti-British literature in Canton streets with request for action on the part of the local authorities to prevent same.

The constitutionalist army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is stils holding Canton City, while that of Chen Chiung-ming i. still in control of the East River section beyond Sheklung. No important engagements took place since the New Year Some Northern troops have invaded Linchow, but Dr Sun's men there are reporting that their enemy will be ousted soon. Chen Chiung-ming was in Swatow when last heard from.

The offer of the Canton residents to pay another tax of three percent to exempt their property from inquisition and confiscation to realize funds for military purposes has not stopped this means of money getting as first desired. The authorities, while levying the three percent offered, still go on with their confiscation process. The citizens reconstruction committee organized recently to assist the government to raise more money by less offensive methods may resign.

Canton, January 4, 1924.

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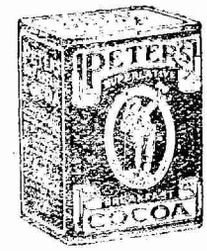

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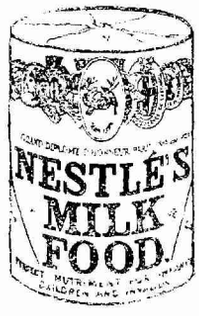

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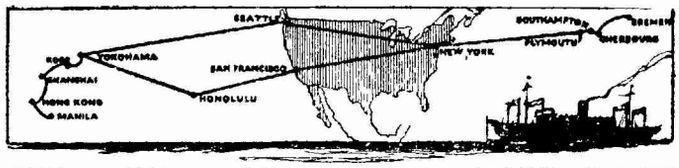

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The Week in the Far East

(*Covering the period from January 10 to January 17*)

The formation of a new Cabinet in Peking and the election of a Prime Minister is by far the most striking news development during the week past. The fact that China and the Peking government have existed these many months without a head to the cabinet should serve as reassuring news that perhaps China has reached another important stage in her political life which may lead to a solution of some of her domestic problems. The time is most propitious for China to stand on her own initiative and readjust her national and international problems. While a little difficulty has been experienced in choosing the members of the Cabinet it is now thought the personnel will be approved by the President. This news along with the important announcement that Sun Yat-sen plans to consolidate a government with himself as President and wage a war on the North constitutes the chief news relative to China. Japan is adapting herself to the new Cabinet recently chosen for her Diet, Russia continues on with her parleys with China and struggling for a recognition of her present Envoy M. Karakhan in China by the Waichiaopu. The Philippines await anxiously developments with regard to their Independence problem as being discussed in Congress.

Constitution of the New Peking Cabinet

Sun Pao-chi accepted the premiership from Parliament according to late information received from Peking, and emphatically stated, according to report that he did not owe his office to Wu Pei-fu. A late telegram from Peking notes the following personnel as officially announced by Presidential Mandate to the new Cabinet: Premier, Mr. Sun Pao-chi; Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wellington Koo; Home Affairs, Mr. Cheng Ku; Finance, Mr. Wang Ko-ming; War, Gen. Lu Ching; Navy, Adm. Li Ting-hsin; Justice, Dr. Wang Chung-hui; Education, Mr. Fan Yuan-lien; Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. W. W. Yen; Communications, Mr. Wu Yu-lin.

An Experienced Cabinet

Cabinet Mandates accepted the resignation of all the Acting Cabinet Ministers and appointed the new Cabinet as reported. The Mandates then appointed General Chang Shou-tseng Shouwei Shangchiangchun, Mr. Kao Ling-wei Tupan of the Shuiwuchu and Mr. Wang Chi-tseng, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. The latter held the post of Chief of the Political Department of the Waichiaopu for 10 years and was afterwards Minister to Mexico. He is at present in Peking on furlough.

The Cabinet includes five former Acting Ministers of whom Mr. Wang Ko-min, Dr. Wellington Koo, Mr. Wu Yu-lin and Admiral Li Ting-hsin retain the same posts while Mr. Cheng Keh is transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Wang Chung-huai and Dr. W. W. Yen are former Premiers and Mr. Fan Yuan-lin is a former Minister of Education. Thus the Cabinet has an unusually experienced personnel. Chinese say that the Cabinet shows the influence of General Wu Pei-fu, according to *Reuters*.

Some Bandit Notes

Going back to the Lincheng incident of May 1923 when a host of foreigners were taken captive by Shangtung bandits, an *Eastern News Agency* report, of recent date said that the seven Powers concerned have already completed their investigations into the damage sustained by the Lincheng affair, and are expected shortly to jointly forward a Note to the Chinese government demanding the payment of an indemnity. The Central government contemplates making the provincial authorities of Shangtung pay the indemnity whereas the latter object to being shouldered with the payment. Both the Central and Provincial authorities concerned are thus attempting to shirk their responsibility.

It was interesting to note that some action has been taken by the legation in Peking with regard to the capture of Mrs. Joseph Kilen in Honan province several weeks past. Two military officers from the American Legation were detailed to investigate the whereabouts of Mrs. Kilen due to the fact that nothing had been heard from her whereabouts since the date of her capture. A later report states she has been located near Lushan to which place the bandits have been moved. Every possible assistance is being given for her release. It is worthy of mention to know Mrs. Kilen was taken prisoner upon the ground that Mrs. Hoff, the other lady captured at the same time, be allowed to remain with her husband.

Supu, Hunan, on January 3, was attacked by bandits and looted by soldiers from the Hunan division who alleged they were acting under orders of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu to loot the Passionist Mission and to kill the foreign devils. The American Consul at Changsha received a letter from the American priest Father Mullins, who reported that the looters had fired at him and another priest, barely missing their target, and shot thru the American flag and tore up the flooring of the school.

Interesting details have been received regarding the release of Dr. Schmalzried who was captured and held by bandits for several months in Honan province, and released the day before Christmas. The report concerning his release, stated it was brought about by 18,000 strings of cash. The value of these strings fluctuate enormously therefore it is difficult to estimate the value of same. At the present time they would be valued at anything from $7,000 to $8,000. The ransom was paid to the bandits by local Chinese. Yu Te-sheng a follower of the late Sun Mei-yao of Lincheng fame, has been arrested outside the Teshengmen of Peking. After the execution of Sun Mei-yao, he fled to Peking, taking refuge in the home of a friend of his. He was commander of the gang which was stationed in the vicinity of Tsinanfu, where he succeeded in capturing many rich men for ransom. The other day he paid a visit to the City, where his appearance attracted the attention of several detectives, who followed him to his residence where a search was at once instituted and five revolvers with 300 rounds were discovered. A trial was at once held, and the ex-bandit has been sent down to Tsinanfu to be tried and executed by the Tuli there.

A *Reuters* note of January 14, stated that Lao yang-ren, the notorious bandit chief had been murdered by his own men and that the bandits were fleeing. No word was received telling of the captives held by these bandits.

Szechuen a Province of Misery

While it is widely known that Szechuen is one of the most promising of all of China's provinces—it is also widely known that the province has nothing to offer but misery, and since its early history it contains a great deal of "crooked and foul." A recent complete report of the province was contained in the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, showing the actual conditions of the province and the effect of the proverbial militarists who stamp a blight on the province, the report in part continues: "Although not so acknowledged and represented on the map, Szechuen is in fact divided into a number of what are practically petty states under independent masters who sometimes become strong enough to maintain power that is almost absolute for a considerable period of time. The strongest usually getting control over the most fertile part and necessarily excluding the local exchequer. Besides the territorial and military divisions in Szechuen, as in other parts of China, there are several parties that are of political importance. A Northern party is headed by Liu Tsen-hou, Independent party, whose leading military commander is Hsiong K'eh-wu. A young people or student's party has had as its patron head General Yang Tsi-hwei, popularly know as Yang Sen, a rather more progressive and ardent reformer than his former colleagues. He was in control of a very wealthy section of the province, including the largest salt wells and so drew the jealousy and envy of neighboring militarists of both Northern and Independent parties who joined in conspiracy to drive him from the province In that

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most unrighteous of civil wars were sown the seeds of the local factional war that began in January last and which in a short time provided occasion for renewal of hostilities of the North and South as represented by Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen. Each of the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow have an army of men numbering ten thousand troops, allied with the forces of Szechuen Independent party. On the Northern side are the Szechuanese followers of Yang Sen, and Honan and Hupeh troops supplied by Wu Pei-fu, who also provides Yang Sen with ammunition and money. As territory is gained heavy taxes are imposed and special levies are raised for local self-support. The Southern Allies draw their supplies mostly from the provincial arsenal in the hands of Hsiong K'eh-wu at the capital, Chengtu.

In 1922 a combined force of the Northern and Independent Parties under Teng Hsi-hou and Lai Hsing-hwei overthrew Yang Sen who fled to Loyang to seek help from Wu Pei-fu. On October 12th following, a military conference was convened at Chengtu for the purpose of redistributing positions and privileges. The Northern Party were able to secure only one of first class importance, namely, the treaty port of Chungking.

Evils of the Civil Wars

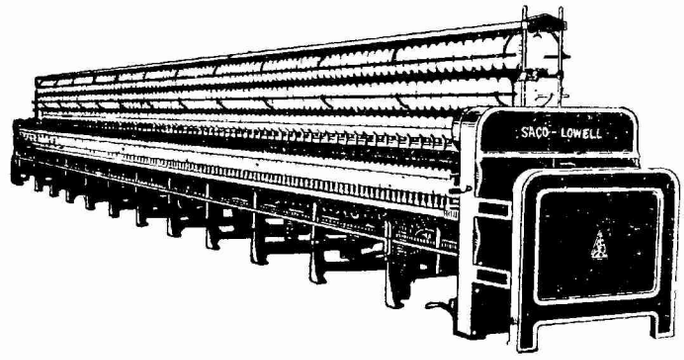
"It is a curious fact that no leader among all the quarrelling militarists ever gets killed or even caught; but the suffering brought upon the common people is far greater than one can measure or describe. The ordinary taxes have been collected for several years ahead and in some cases have been paid several times for the same years, according as the "Government" has changed. Various pretexts have been devised for levying special war taxes, such as, for instance, two months' house or shop rent; assessment per head on domestic animals, and again, on the estimated worth of each business concern from the largest banking and trading institution down to the poorest constermonger by the street wall who has been compelled to find one dollar, etc. All surplus stocks of rice and other food-stuffs have been requisitioned and paid for, when paid for at all, with paper money that has depreciated more than fifty percent. and which becomes entirely worthless wherever and as soon as a place changes hands during the conflict. A great part of the population of this naturally fertile province is in extremest poverty. When the armies clash at the will and pleasure of their masters there are always large numbers on the defeated side who use the opportunity afforded by the confusion to regain their freedom while they have the means of obtaining an easy livelihood. In this way tens of thousands of rifles have found their way into the hands of the lawless throughout the province while robber bands have grown into small armies that in some parts have undisputed control of several hsiens in a single group, and have on several occasions during the autumn marched in something like, orderly fashion with officers and buglers, all uniformed, right into the West and North Suburbs of the capital, stated their demands for silver only, conscripted coolies to carry away their gains, and have marched away again without having the trouble of looting,—all very much in the same way as is frequently done by the bandit-troops on a larger scale under so-called authority. Scenes similar to this are enacted daily in most parts of the province. Foreigners cannot travel far without military escort, and where so much of the province is bandit governed the escort frequently is necessarily of brigand representatives. For several months after the wanton murder of Messrs. Watt and Whiteside of the C. M. S. on August 14th near Mienchuh it was impossible to secure military escort at all for British nationals leaving Chengtu, and for some time they were entirely forbidden to leave the capital."

The Proposed New Government for Canton

The recent telegram from Canton which was more or less surprising during the week past states Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Canton's Generalissimo, has, after due consultation with his advisers, definitely decided to establish a new government in Canton which will be known as the Consolidated Government of China.

Dr. Sun will himself assume the Presidency, and his first act will be to declare war on the Peking Government. This mandate will "order" Marshal Chang Tso-lin (the Mukden warlord) Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang (Tupan of Chekiang), and other anti-northern militarists to "attack Peking." Dr. Sun will also "order" Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Anfu leader, to proceed to the South to assume the Premiership.

Gen. Yu Yu-jen, former Commander of the Self Governing Armies of Shensi who is now President of the University of Shanghai, will leave for Canton in a few days to assume a post as Minister either of Interior or for Reconstruction.



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Death-Knell for Constitutional Government in Japan

"There is no question that Viscount Kiyoura, premier-elect, had any idea of forming a cabinet at the time of the dissolution of the Yamamoto Cabinet. He himself stated immediately after the dissolution of the former cabinet that he had not entertained any desire to become the next premier of the country; but now he has agreed to form a new cabinet at the persuasion of two genro, Princes Matsukata and Saionji. Viscount Kiyoura is the President of the Privy Council, which is, and should be, aloof from politics. It is natural, therefore, that he had neither party connection nor followers: and this is why he was at loss as to what to do when he was confronted with the question of selecting the members of his cabinet.

"Viscount Kiyoura then decided to entrust the whole task of forming the cabinet to the leader of the Kenkyu-kai, which is the majority party in the House of Peers.

"It may be supposed that no statesman in any constitutional country who has received Imperial instruction to form a cabinet, has ever entrusted this important task to an outside organization, just as though the task was a kind of business enterprise! But neither Viscount Kiyoura nor the leaders of the Kenkyukai was constrained by any such reflection, and they went on with their "contract" on a business basis, without any regard to the will of the people or to political principles.

"What is the Kenkyukai anyway? It is a political party in the Upper House with a little more than 100 members and led by a dozen ambitious leaders. The members have neither political principles nor definite political policies; they have never announced their political views publicly, because they have been conscious of the fact that they are out of the field of practical politics. We fail to see how our people can bear all this. What is the significance of this sort of a cabinet, if it does not mean the death-knell of constitutional government in our country? The Seiyukai and the Kenseikai should forget their rivalry and join hands in a solemn protest against the great monster which now threatens the welfare of our nation."—Editorial comment from Osaka *Manichi*.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 10. Two thousand religious fanatics in Philippines terrorize village, killing two police and five constabulary and abducting two school teachers.——Loss sustained in London dock fire is more than £200,000 when warehouses filled with rubber are gutted with flames.——U. S. government despatches warships to Tampico, Mexico, to protect American oil interests there.

January 11. Labor jeers at the Peers in a session of Parliament in House of Commons.——Washington report says Congressmen learn that United States Shipping Board sold seven President steamers to Captain Robert Dollar for $4,000,000, the seven ships originally costing $30,000,000.

January. 12. The American steamer *Conscious* is wrecked on coast enroute to Odessa during hurricane, 300 people aboard drowning.——Submarine L-24 of British Admiralty is sunk with 30 members of crew aboard.——Eighty of the tribe of religious fanatics who ran amok in the Philippines have been killed.——The conference of Little Entente Powers opens at Belgrade——Prince Regent of Japan plans wed January 26.

January 13 Immigration Bill to reduce percentage of immigrants in U. S. receives full support in House of Representatives.——Encounter between anarchists and communists break out at meeting called to protest against occupation of Ruhr and high cost of living.——U. S. government experts unofficially announce that total wealth of Henry Ford, multimillionaire Detroit automobile manufacturer, at approximately G. $400,000 daily.

January 14. Wages dispute threatens to cause general strike on British railways.——Hope is abandoned to rescue British submarine L-24.——France and Belgium are categorically accused by Berlin of encouraging the Separatists.

January 16. British Chambers of Commerce call attention of Mr. Baldwin, Marqdis Curzon and N. Chamberlain, to the fact that France and Italy at present owe £1,139,000,000 to Great Britain.——First expert committee dealing with German currency meets in Paris with American co-operation welcomed.——Official election results in Egypt show that Zagulists obtain 150 seats, Liberal Constitutionalists 14, Watanists 2, and Independents 4.——The Little Entente at Belgrade will subordinate its action with regard to re-establishment of relations with Soviet Russia to attitude of principal allies

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Ways to Kill an Association

(From the American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Manila, P. I.)

Don't come to the meetings.

If you do come, come late.

If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.

If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.

Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than do things.

Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend committee meetings.

If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matters, tell him you have nothing to say.

After the meeting tell everyone how things ought to be.

Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary; but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the association is run by a clique.

Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all.

Don't bother about getting new members.

Let the Secretary do it.

When a banquet is given, tell everybody money is being wasted on blow-outs which make a big noise and accomplish nothing.

When no banquets are given, say the association is dead and needs a can tied to it.

Don't ask for a banquet ticket until all are sold.

Then swear you've been cheated out of yours.

If you do get a ticket, don't pay for it.

If asked to sit at the speaker's table, modestly refuse.

If you are not asked, resign from the association.

Don't tell the association how it can help you; but if it doesn't help you, resign.

If you receive service without joining, don't think of joining.

If the association does not correct abuses in your neighbor's business, howl that nothing is done.

If it calls attention to abuses in your own, resign from the association.

Keep your eyes open for something wrong, and when you find it, resign.

At every opportunity threaten to resign, and then get your friends to.

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For this reason we make a final appeal to the readers of the China *Weekly Review* for photographs and biographical sketches regarding any of their friends who have accomplished something of importance which causes them to stand out above the crowd and to deserve notice in "Who's Who in China." Such biographies should contain the date and place of birth, place and extent of education, positions held, political affiliations if any, societies of which he is a member, notable philanthropies, etc.

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Financial Notes

Larger production schedules which are now being prepared indicate conclusively that the real struggle for existence in the automotive trade still lies ahead. Ford has launched a new construction campaign to raise the productive capacity to 10,000 cars a day within 4 months. General Motors, Studebaker, Hupp and others are also increasing their scale of operations, so that a glut of new cars in the near future appears to be a certainty.

The used car situation is already causing considerable concern to automobile distributors, and a special meeting to consider the problem has been called. It is calculated that dealers took in about 2,400,000 used cars as "trade-ins against new cars, during 1923. To finance these holdings and to realize a profit on their disposal creates a very serious situation, which has too frequently resulted in heavy losses. (*Financial Review.*)

The humble banana illustrates the growing reliance of the United States upon the tropical world. A compilation made for the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York shows that the United States have paid tropical neighbors in the Caribbean region nearly $400,000,000 for this single article of tropical food since acquaintance with it began, forty years ago, and that America is now consuming more than 4 billion bananas every year. The "banana habit" based upon a growing recognition of its real food value is permanently established and while the general advance in world prices has resulted in an increase of about 33% in the cost of the banana in the country of production, the United States sends to Carribbean neighbors about $20,000,000 a year for the bananas as against $15,000,000 in 1913, $6,000,000 in 1900, $4,500,000 in 1890, and $1,820,000 in 1884, the year in which the first official record of their importation was made.

According to the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York U. S. exports to Australia in the calendar year 1923 will approximate $120,000,000 against $80,000,000 in 1922, and $44,000,000 in the year preceding the war. Manufactures form 90% of our exports to Australia and New Zealand. The official records of the Australian Government show that merchandise from the United States formed only 11. 9 % of its total imports in 1913, while the very latest reports from Melbourne show that merchandise from the United States formed 22% of the Australian imports in the quarter ending with June 1923. Similar conditions also exist in our trade with New Zealand, for our exports to that colony will approximate $25,000,000 in the calendar year 1923 against 8¼ million dollars in 1913, and manufactures form also about 90% of the exports to New Zealand.

We are sending our Australian "neighbors" everything, from a paper of pins to harvesting machinery, automobiles and locomotives. The quantity of canned salmon, a Pacific product, sent to Australia alone in the current year will be about 3,000,000 pounds. Of cotton cloths, exports to Australia for the current year will total about 5,000,000 yards, and of petroleum products, chiefly gasoline and illuminating oil, the total to Australia will be 70,000,000 gallons, and to New Zealand about 20,000,000. Of barbed wire the total to Australia is 16,000,000 pounds; of motion picture films 15,000,000 feet to Australia and 3,000,000 to New Zealand: and of agricultural machinery about one-half million dollars.

The American automobile is rapidly gaining in popularity in Australia for the total number of automobiles sent to that colony in the 9 months ending with September 1923 was 18, 504 against 8,055 in the same months of 1922, and 2,231 in the corresponding period of 1921.

Practically the only non-manufactured article sent from the United States to Australia in any appreciable quantity is leaf tobacco, of which the exports to Australia in the 9 months ending with September were 16,538,000 pounds, valued at $7,926,000.

The Enforcement of New Sub-Rules on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

From the first of February, 1924, the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration will enforce new sub-rules applicable on local passenger traffic and also general regulations applicable on all Chinese Government Railways. Since its return to Chinese management, all rules and regulations of the railway have had to be altered and revised so as to meet the requirements of the traveling public. The joining of the domestic through traffic arrangements with the other government railways, has necessitated new rules and regulations to meet the requirements of the Chinese railway system. The administration has therefore completed the revision of the sub-rules relating to passenger traffic, and the Ministry of Communications has approved of same and as a result the old rules used by the Japanese Administration will be invalid, after February 1, 1924.

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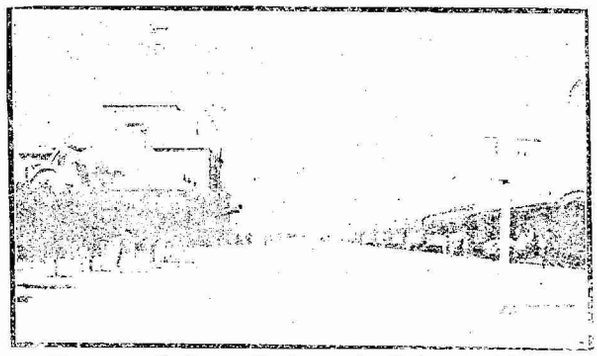
A Train That Is Rarely a Minute Late



Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

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New Books and Publications

A Western History for China

The Introduction of Western History for Chinese Students by H. Farnsworth MacNair, PH. D., and Alice M. Atkinson, Shanghai: Commercial Press: 1923.

This volume is a valuable contribution to the text-books prepared for Chinese students. It is written in simple modern English which renders it easily understandable to those students of the Academy grade whose vocabulary is necessarily limited.

Instead of the usual long and tedious records of dynasties and reigns, the lessons take the student along, by easy stages, through the progress of the great movements of the centuries and give a comprehensive account of these movements, which is essential to a knowledge of modern civilization.

It is a unique presentation in that the Oriental viewpoint and valuation of the subjects studied are kept uppermost and a laudable attempt is made to link up Western and Eastern civilization by clear and definite accounts of the intercourse and relations which existed between the Orient and the Occident from ancient times.

For those who have been under the impression that contacts between China and the Western world began with the advent of the Portuguese in 1517, this volume will prove a most interesting revelation.

The series of questions at the end of each chapter will prove valuable aids to teachers who desire to ascertain how much of the lesson is being grasped by the students. In teaching Chinese students through the medium of the English language, it is often difficult to know just how much of the teaching penetrates their understanding. By the arrangement of these questions the authors manifest a comprehension of this difficulty, and from their ripened teaching experience they have provided a method which will be useful to all those who come to teach Chinese students for the first time.

It is a matter of regret that the authors did not carry the lessons through the Elizabethan Period down to modern times. We shall look forward, with pleasureable anticipation, for a second volume along this line.

The authors are to be congratulated on their splendid achievement. As a text-book on this subject for Academies and Middle Schools this volume cannot be surpassed by anything now available. The book has found favorable acceptance by the teachers of history in the Academy Department of Shanghai Baptist College and we recommend it, unreservedly, to all institutions of a similar grade.

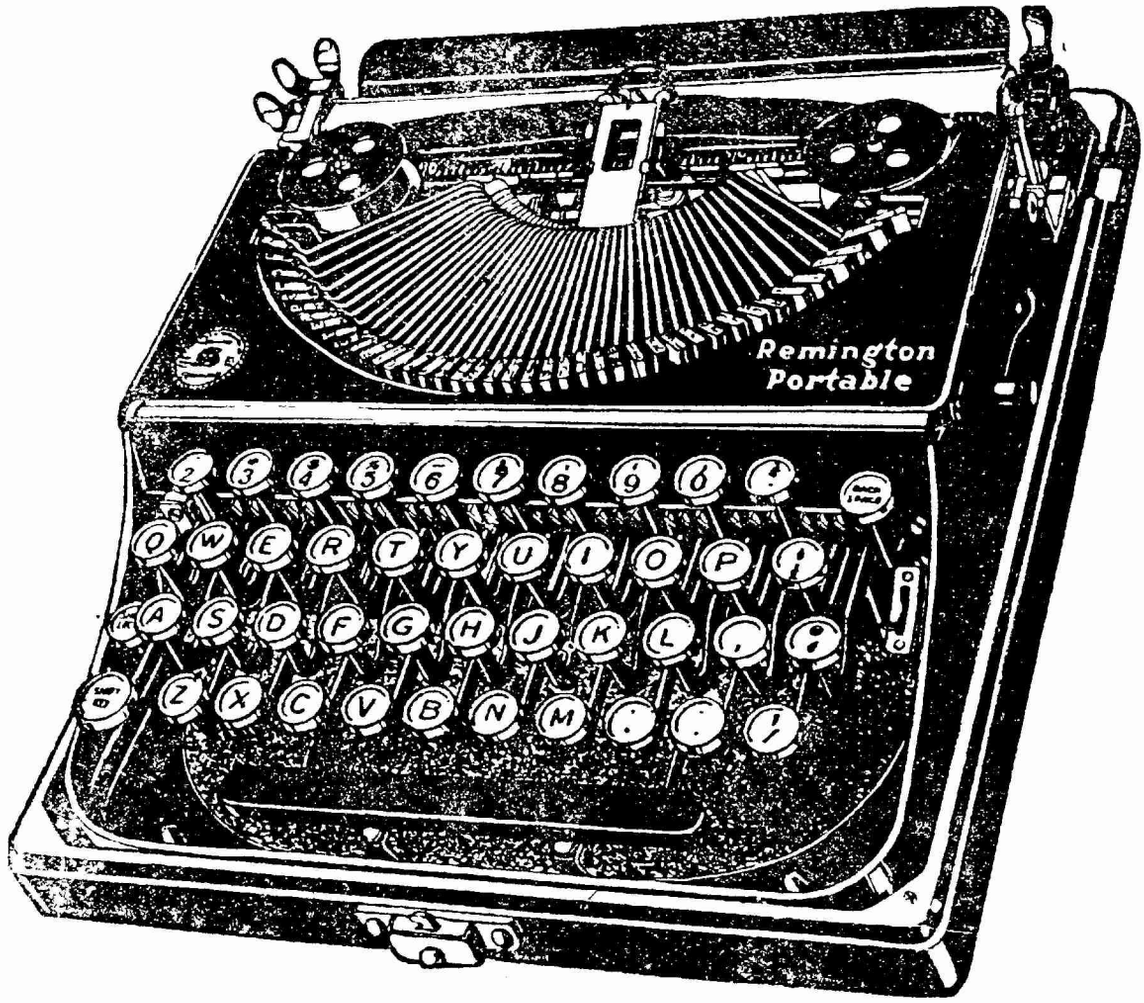
Frank W. Lee.

Shanghai College, Jan. 9, 1924.

Asian Womanhood

The Awakening of Asian Womanhood, by Margaret E. Cousins. Ganesh and Company, Madras, India.

While much has been read and written on women and their so-called freedom in these modern times, it is safe to say the author of "The Awakening of Asian Womanhood has presented to the public a most illuminating character-analysis of Asian women in general and in particular has outlined the struggle and upgrade climb of the native women of India. Many people of today are still doubtful as to the wisdom of the advance and great strides made and being made by women both in Western and Eastern countries, but during these past years they have moved forward and the future will see them in a much more advanced position than today. The obstacles placed in the path of the women of Asia are naturally greater, having not only been submerged in personality and individuality by the male sex, but kept in the background and literially in darkness. It is almost unbelievable that women would be subject to such treatment and rank in the ordinary household as is told in simple narrative by Margaret E. Cousins in this book. The writer has been in a particularly good position to gather this information having served as secretary to many women's organizations in India for many years, as well as being editor of "Stri Dharma," the monthly organ of the Women's Indian Association and the non-sectarian feminist movement in India.



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The information regarding the efforts being made by the women of India to have some direct power in departments of public life say to nothing of giving them a fair chance to develop their natural instincts, both intellectual and physical, is outlined in detail, giving the history of the early life of the Indian women, which bears much similiarity to her sisters of other countries on the Asian continent, and the few changes in their life of today. Few changes, in that, a long lane still lies ahead of them with many developments for them. The book was perhaps instigated at the time a campaign began with the demand for the legislative franchise by the All-India's-Women's Deputation to the Viceroy and Secretary of State in 1917, which has been amazingly, though, not completely successful. Behind this demand for the vote as a symbol of free citizenship lay the principles of freedom to vote or not to vote, to co-operate or not co-operate, as they chose. This is the center point of all Mrs. Cousins' self-renouncing work. It applies to all purely national movements, and yet, as work for woman as woman, knows no frontiers. For this reason, Mrs. Cousins has labored for the sacred cause of purifying the world through the free power of womanhood with equal zeal in Ireland and England (in both of which places she suffered imprisonment for the cause) and in India and Burma The data gathered concerning the positions and actual existing conditions of these countries of Asia are well worth the reading in this compilation of facts, which depicts what the women have contributed to the building of their respective nations.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 16th, 1924.

Exchange:—The London price of silver at $33\frac{9}{16}$d for 'spot" is $\frac{1}{8}$d. higher than this day last week. The quotation for forward delivery is $\frac{5}{16}$d. up at $32\frac{15}{16}$d.

Our official rate for T/T on London is $\frac{1}{2}$d up at $3/3\frac{1}{2}$d. Yesterday on news of the earthqnake in Japan our local Gold Dealers made a strong market—though general advices with regard to silver, and the increase in our stocks of silver do not appear to justify any particular strength. To-day the Gold Dealers are inclined to reverse their operations and we closed with a weak tendency. There is still about Tls. 10,000,000—(vlaue) of silver to arrive before China New Year and we understand further amounts, if required, can be obtained with very little advance in the price of silver.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,720,000 an increase of Tls. 818,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,470,000 an increase of $ 1,380,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen, 1,351,000.
Estimated value Tls. 53 769,000 as against Tls. 46,985,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 10	Friday Jan. 11	Saturday Jan. 12	Monday Jan. 14	Tuesday Jan. 15	Wednesday Jan. 16
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.635	3/3	3/3	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
D/Dts. ,,	—	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8	3/2 7/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 5/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 3/4
T/T India	230.667	226 1/2	228 1/2	225 1/4	225 1/4	227	229 1/4
T/T France	1,366.250 *	1420	1435	1445	1485	1585	1565
T/T N. Y.	72.083	69 3/4	69 3/4	69	69 1/4	69	70
T/T H'kong	70.771	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
T/T Japan	65.719	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	63 1/2	63 3/4
T/T Batavia	195.417	192	192	190 1/2	192	193	195 1/2
T/T Straits	71.281	72 1/2	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.542	3/5	3/5	3/4 3/4	3/5	3/5 1/4	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3/6.042	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/2	3 5 3/4	3/6
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,446.250	1500	1515	1525	1565	1665	1645
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.969	73	73	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 3/4	73	73	74

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 9/16	33 1/8	32 15/16	33 5/8	33 7/16	33 9/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63 1/4 Feb.	G. $. 62 3/4 Feb.	G. $. 63 1/8 Feb.	G. $. 63 1/4 Feb.	G. $. 63 1/4 Feb.	G. $. 63 March
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 316 70	Tls. 317 80	Tls. 316 20	Tls. 313 50	Tls. 306 70	Tls. 308 30
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.80	72.025	71.875	71.90	71.90	71.95
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		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 8/0 1/16

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: American China Policy

References: Pp. 229-31

Questions: 1. What is said to be the source of this letter? Why is it of importance? 2. What were the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement? When did they go out of effect? 3. What is said as to the results of the Washington Conference? 4. Why has America and its government been disappointed at affairs in China since that time? 5. Discuss the Coltman murder, and its apparent effect on the United States Government. 6. Apply the same in reference to the Lincheng affair. 7. What is the idea of America in reference to foreign treaty rights in this country? 8. What is said as to Japan's conservancy and agricultural work in China? Do you agree with the justice of the remarks made here? 9. Analyse the thought expressed in the first sentence of the last paragraph. 10. What suggestions are made in reference to the improvement of the status of China?

Topic 2: Philippine Affairs

References: Pp. 231-33

Questions: 1. Why is the writer of this article qualified to discuss this matter? 2. What is a "politico"? 3. Who is the Governor General of the Islands? 4. Who was his predecessor? What policy did he pursue? 5. Why did he pursue this policy, and what is said as to its results? 6. What was President Wilson's belief in reference to the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves? Upon what was this belief based? 7. What is the Jones Law? 8. How does General Wood differ from Governor Harrison in Philippine policy? 9. What are some of the effects of General Wood's administration? 10. Where does power ultimately rest in reference to the government of the islands? 11. Discuss the aims and policies of Manuel Quezon. 12. How do the American Republicans and Democrats differ as to their Filipino policy?

Topic 3: Interviewing Mr. Karakhan

References: Pp. 233-34,254

Questions: 1. What is the present status of China's relations with Soviet Russia? 2. What is the position of Mr. Karakhan? Who was his predecessor in China? 3. What is said as to Karakhan's sincerity? 4. What is the attitude of the Soviet Envoy in reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway? 5. What does Mr. Impey think the policy of the Soviet in reference to the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity is? 6. What apparently is the idea of Mr. Karakhan in reference to the Russian Bonds of the Chinese Reorganization Loan of 1912? 7. What is stated to be the attitude of the Soviet in reference to "Spheres of Influence"? What is a "sphere of influence"? 8. What had the Russian envoy to say in reference to the subject of Russian extra-territoriality in China? 9. What is the attitude of the Foreign Office in Peking toward Mr. Karakhan?

Topic 4: Chinese Murders in Japan

References: P. 235

Questions: 1. Under what conditions were Chinese and Koreans murdered in Japan early in September? 2. How many Chinese are supposed to have lost their lives? 3. What attitude was taken by the Japanese Government in reference to press reports of the murders? Why? 4. Who were the "Vigilantes"? 5. What does the illustration on page 235 show? 5. Why did Dr. Wang go to Japan recently?

Topic 5: Japan's New Cabinet

References: P. 254

Questions: 1. Who is the new Premier of Japan? 2. Why did the former Cabinet resign? 3. How many members are there in the new Cabinet? 4. Is the Premier of Japan generally a Commoner or a Noble? What is the general rule in England? 5. What is the Kenkyukai? 6. Who head the War and Navy Departments? 7. Does a man have to be a member of Parliament in order to hold a portfolio in Japan?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Bandits in China

References: P. 252

Questions: 1. Who was Captain F. J. Brandt, and under what conditions did he die? 2. What was his nationality? 3. Who was Father Achille Soenen, and how did he die? 4. What was his nationality? 5. What action is being taken by the Foreign Governments in reference to these murders?

Topic 2: Dr. Sun

References: Pp. 252,248.250

Questions: 1. Why is Dr. Sun at present planning a Northern Expedition? 2. What are his present relations with General Chen? 3. What are the conditions in the north which Dr. Sun thinks favorable to his schemes? 4. Has Dr. Sun interfered yet with the Canton Customs? Why? 5. How would the Cantonese like to see the Customs duties used? 6. How far ahead would the Cantonese government like to have the taxes paid?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Silver in the United States

References: P. 256

Questions: 1. What are the chief American sources of Silver? 2. What was the Pittman Act, and what was its object? 3. What is said as to the effects of this law? 4. What are Mandamus proceedings?

Topic 2: Ramie or China Grass

References: Pp. 238,240

Questions: 2. What is Ramie grass and where is it grown? 2. What proportion of its annual crop does China use? 3. To what country does she export it? For what purpose? 4. How has knowledge of this plant been disseminated in the United States? With what results? 5. When was cotton introduced into China for use in cloth manufacture? 6. What are the various uses for Ramie grass? 7. What is predicted as to the future of this grass?

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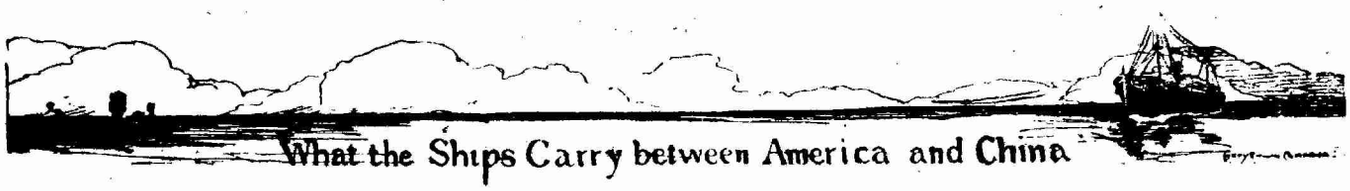

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.28 equal Gold

(Continued from last week)

Walnuts, Kernels .... Pls. 206
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 101

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports, Bls. 5 ..... Pls. 4.99

Silk, Waste:
Shanghai, Bls. 10 .... ,, 10.06
Silk Pongees Honan.... ,, 8.15
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 141 ..... Pls. 55
Brassware ..... ,, 21
Camphor ..... ,, 168
Egg, Albumen, Dried .. ,, 81
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 465
Feathers ..... ,, 33
Hair, Human ..... ,, 96
Rhubarb ..... ,, 50
Straw Braid, Mottled.. ,, 22
,, ,, White.... ,, 183
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 239
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 12,000
Skin Clothing, Lamb.. Pcs. 500
Skin Mats, Dog..... ,, 5,620
Skin, Dog ..... ,, 90
,, Lamb ..... ,, 8,000
Umbrellas ..... Pcs. 26,040
Musk ..... Tls. 204
Carpets.....Hk. Taels 44,751

S. S. Taiyo Maru, December 18.

To San Francisco.
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 276

To Philadelphia:
Wool, Sheep's ..... Pls. 17

To Baltimore:
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 53

To New York:
Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls. 8.78
Skins, Lamb ..... Pcs. 2,500

S. S. President Jefferson, Dec. 15.

To Scranton:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20 Pls. 19.57

To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 65 ,, 64.15
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.. ,, 131
,, Sheep's ,, .. ,, 66

S. S. President Jefferson, Dec. 15.

To Baltimore.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo... Pls. 47
Young Hyson, other Ports ,, 3
Bristles..... ,, 45
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 105

To Seattle
Egg Albumen, Frozen.. Pls. 70
Egg Yolk, Frozen ..... ,, 77
Egg, Whole, Dried ... ,, 23
Egg, Whole, Frozen... ,, 96
Walnuts, Kernels ..... ,, 41
Umbrellas..... Pcs. 1,576
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 1,226

To Chicago.
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,789

To Boston.
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 495.. Pls. 1,877

To New York.
Silk, Raw Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 490 ..... Pls. 490.39
,, other Ports, Bls. 20 ,, 19.19
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20 ,, 20.29
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 0 81
Bristles ..... ,, 154
Feathers ..... ,, 52
Hides Buffalo ..... ,, 639
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 163
Straw Braid, White .... ,, 3
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 199
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 7,200
Skin Crosses, Lamb .... ,, 1,000
Skin, Fox..... ,, 249
Skin, Lamb ..... ,, 14,489
,, Marmot ..... ,, 40,543
,, Wolf ..... ,, 83
Umbrellas..... ,, 6,400
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls 18,175

Foreign Goods.
Bristles ..... Pls. 83

S. S. Calchas, December 19.

To Philadlephia.
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 1,055

To Boston.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ... ,, 95
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 23
Young Hyson, Other Ports ..... ,, 9
Bristles ..... ,, 18
Intestines, Sheep's Salted ,, 8
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 419
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 2,602

To New York.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 148
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 15
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... Pls. 121
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 750 ,, 2,827
Antimony, Crude ..... ,, 420
,, Regulus.... ,, 2,520
Bristles..... ,, 45
Egg Albumen, Dried ... ,, 80
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 135
Groundnuts, in Shell ... ,, 420
Hair, Goat ..... ,, 18
Hides, Buffalo ..... ,, 400
Nutgalls..... ,, 85
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 835
Rhubarb..... ,, 29
Wax, White..... ,, 15
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 298
Skins, Goat, Untanned.. Pcs. 31,364
Hats, Rush ..... ,, 18,000
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 3,156

S. S. President Jefferson, Dec. 24.

To Los Angeles.
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 839

To Seattle.
Egg Albumen, Dried.. Pls. 8
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 362

To Galveston.
Hair, Human..... Pls. 101

To Philadelphia.
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 158

To Baltimore:
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 462

To Boston.
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 231.. Pls. 861
,, Waste..... ,, 120
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 251

To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 75 ,, 74
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted ,, 136
Intestines, Sheep's Salted Pls. 47

To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, Other Ports, Bls. 30..... ,, 29.55
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10 ,, 9.98
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 1.10
Silk Pongees, Shantung. ,, 3.45
Bristles..... ,, 13
Feathers..... ,, 10
Hides, Buffalo ..... ,, 327
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 160
Straw Braid, Fancy .... ,, 11
Skin, Clothing, Kid .... ,, 95
,, ,, Lamb.... ,, 1,300
Skin, Lamb..... ,, 34,776
Skin, Marmot..... ,, 750
,, Rabbit..... ,, 10,500
Umbrellas..... ,, 4,000
Crrpets ..... ,, 4,368

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range. The readjustment of values tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments on the future course in Mid-Americans and Indians.

The outlook for the immediate future continues uncertain, but aside from intermediate fluctuations, the dominant factor in settling the question of the price at which the balance of this crop will be sold is undoubtedly to be found in the outlook of the Yarn Market after the Chinese New Year and also the attitude of the farmers. The latter are not too enthusiastic to part with their holdings at current rates, a fact that has been more than evident during the last two weeks. We therefore continue to feel that purchases on easy spots are advisable.

Yarn Market:—The market during the past week has been active; both spot and forward have appreciated considerably. General demand has been in evidence from Szechuen, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Changsha, Kiangsi, Swatow, Northern and Fukien. Deliveries are good and will continue considering the bareness of stocks in the interior marts, and as a consequence the undertone is healthy.

Liverpool, January, 10, 1924

Liverpool Market:—
Fully Middling spot .....19.85 Pence
,, March .....19.89 ,,
,, May.....19.84 ,,
,, Market:—*Steady.*

New York, January, 10, 1924.

New York Market:—March.....34.38 Cents
May.....34.52 ,,
July .....33.42 ,,
Oct. .....28.17 ,,
Dec .....27.65 ,,
Spot .....35.00 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, January, 10, 1924.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 630 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... ,, 530 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 600 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 48.00
Shanghai, Spot ..... ,, 44.50
M-ginned, Spot ..... ,, 45.00
Taichong, Spot..... ,, 46 00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... ,, 47.00
Ningpo, Spot. ..... ,, 42.00
Market:—*Steady.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 32 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 10, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion for new trial; testimony taken of A. Noskeff, N. L. Raskin; continued.

" 10, " " " 2369, U. S. v. Richard W. Morris; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 10, " " " 2363, U. S. v. Vincent F. Bulgarelli; testimony taken of H. J. Schmidt, Wm. Van Buskirk, F. H. Kreis, defendant, T. J. Wright; submitted.

" 14, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co.; on motion to modify judgment; testimony taken of W. D. Inman; submitted.

" 14, " " " 2340, A. Abeles v. J.L. Cowen; on motion for judgment by default; plaintiff given until Jan. 15th to amend complaint by interlineation, defendant given until Jan. 25th to answer or otherwise plead.

UNITED STATES v. CHARLES C. CARBERRY.

(continued from last week)

It will be observed that this statement contains no promise of immunity in return for a *confession.* The accused was told that if he could convince the United States Attorney that he was not the man involved and if he could answer the questions, nothing further would be done. In other words any hope of immunity was founded upon the supposition that the accused would be able to exculpate himself by his answers; it was directly the opposite of promising immunity for a confession of *guilt.* It seems to be settled that the promise or threat which will vitiate a confession must be one which was effective in evoking it.[5] But the language above quoted would seem to call forth a declaration of innocence rather than of guilt.

Nor do we think that the following language(p, 24) by the United States Attorney amounts to a threat inducing the confession:

> Q. I hate, * * to put you under arrest on a charge of bigamy, but I don't know what else I can do. Your own answers, unfortunately, force me to the conclusion, together with the absolute evidence which I have—marriage certificate, etc,—that you are one and the same man who married Miss Newman.

This was not a statement that accused would be put under arrest unless he confessed, but rather an announcement that his arrest had been decided upon because of answers already given.

But it is claimed that the interrogation by the United States Attorney constituted a judicial proceeding to which different rules apply. We doubt if it were such, although the United States Attorney himself so referred to it. At least it was no more so than a Coroner's inquest[6] or a Grand Jury's investigation[7], inculpatory statements at both of which have been held admissible.

Authorities[8] are cited to the proposition that such statements are, *prima facie* involuntary and that the burden rests upon the prosecution to prove the contrary. The prosecution has so proved[9] by showing that no threats, intimidation or other inducements were used. The accused was not placed in custody until after the principal questions were asked and he was not even subpoenaed to attend the hearing. But the rule would not seem to be different in this jurisdiction even where the party is actually under arrest. As was said by Mr. Justice Harlan:

5. State v. Sherman, 35 Mont. 512, 90 Pac. 981; State v. Soper, 16 Me. 293, 33 Am. Dec. 665.
6. People v. Mondon, 103 N. Y. 211, 8 N. E. 496; State v. Finch, 71 Kan. 793, 81 Pac. 494.
7. State v. Campbell, 73 Kan. 688,85 Pac. 784;
8. Kinsey v. State Ala 85 So. 519; Smith v. State, 74 Ark. 397, 85. S. W. 1123; Roger v. State, 99 S.C. 504, 83 S.E. 971.
9. Commonwealth v. Cressinger, 193 Pa. 326,44 Atl. 433. In Hopt v. Utah, 1 0 U.S. 574, 28 L. Ed 262, the Supreme Court held admissible a confession made while the accused was in the custody of three officers, only one of whom testified as to its voluntary character, tho he was not with the others immediately before the confession was made.

Jan. 14, 1924, Cause No. 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; on motion for payment of receivership fees and expenses; receiver to confer with counsel for creditors.

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 8, 1924, Civil No. 134, General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corp'n Ltd. v. A. H. Swan; testimony taken of Ellis Hine, G. A. Johnson, Wong Vung Ping, defendant, Woo Ling Sun; submitted.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. M. Sternberg et al.; testimony taken of M. Sternberg, J. B. Katz, L. S. Chu, Wong Ching Wu; submitted.

,, 11, ,, Cause ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; depositions taken of H. C. Long, A. O. Long, plaintiff.

,, 12, ,, Crim. ,, 553, 554, 555 } U. S. v. C. J. Johnson, U. S. v. R. B. Libby, U. S. v. J. Elmont; testimony taken of A. Pancrazi, N. C. de Rocher, M. Delimarsky; continued.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 9, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; order allowing appeal; order extending time to file record and docket cause.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2373, In re Guardianship of Esther Helen Petit, a minor; order appointing guardian.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; decree.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2365, Hsu Yu Chi v. C. Liebgold; judgment for plaintiff.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2363, U. S. v. Vincent F. Bulgarelli; sentence.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2369, U. S. v. Richard W. Morris; sentence.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; order revoking previous designation, and appointing Chauncey P. Holcomb as administrator.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 9, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; affidavits (3) on motion for new trial.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; amended complaint.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; first intervenor's assignments of error; petition for appeal; citation on appeal; statement of case.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; affidavit of publication.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2297, In re Paul D. Twinem's estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2349, Hulse; v. Hulse affidavit of publication.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2353, Rau v. Rau; affidavit of publication.

"Confinement or imprisonment is not in itself sufficient to justify the exclusion of a confession, if it appears to have been voluntary, and was not obtained by putting prisoner in fear or by promises."[10]

The same eminent judge observed in another case

"A confession if freely and voluntarily made, is evidence of the most satisfactory character."[11]

We have not overlooked a later decision[12] of the same court; but the accused was not only in custody there; real means of intimidation were used. In this case there is nothing to show that this "most satisfactory" evidence was not voluntarily given. The only doubtful point—the prior marriage—is thus established and the existence of the lawful wife being

10. Sparf v. U. S., 156 U. S. 51, 39 L. ed. 343.
11. Hopt v. Utah, 110 U. S. 574, 28 L. ed. 262, adding: "While some of the adjudged cases indicate distrust of confessions which are not judicial, it is certain, as observed by *Baron* Parke in *Regina* v. *Baldry*, 2 Den., 430, 445, that the rule against their admissibility has been sometimes carried too for, and in its application justice and common sense have too frequently been sacrificed at the shrine of mercy".
12. Bram v. U. S., 168 U. S. 532, 42 L. ed., 568.

(Continued next week)

Jan, 9, 1924, Cause, No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. The Motor Car Sales Co.; affidavit of publication.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2532, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car & Body Works, Inc.; motion to set.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; motion to set.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2363, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; appearance of counsel for defendant.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; motion to set.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2366, H. Law et al. v. C. W. Corbaley; appearance of counsel for defendant.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co.; motion to modify judgment; notice of motion.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors Ltd.; amended petition.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2371, American Machinery & Export Co. v. Petroleum Export Corporation; motion to dismiss.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co of China, Inc.; protest against receiver's second report.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; motion for judgment by default.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2373, In re Guardianship of Esther Helen Petit, a minor; petition for appointment of guardian; guardian's bond; guardian's oath; letters of guardianship.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co Ltd.; affidavits (2) on motion for new trial.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1256, In re Richard F. Hazleton's estate; final account.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; certificate to transcript of record.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; defendant's brief.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's inventory of equipment and supplies.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; motion to set cause for trial.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2106, In re Frank R. King's will; final account.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; transcript of consular court record.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion for payment of receivership fees and expenses.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; petition.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2363, U.S.v. Vincent F. Bulgarelli; final commitment issued.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2369, U.S.v. Richard W. Morris; final commitment issued.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; inventory.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; bond of executor.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon, Daniel Company; deposition.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2375, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. H. Rosenberg; complaint; summons issued.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 15, 1924, Civil No. 145, L. Slegman v. A. G. Henderson; marshal's return of summons.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 148, American Trading Co. v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; marshal's return of writ of execution.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	5.14
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	7.20
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				8.50	10.00
Pukow ... ... d.											T.P.L. Express	17.08	19.48
Hsuchowfu ... d.												2.04	5.58
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												—	—
Tientsin Central a.												10.13	15.32
Do. d.												—	15.42
Tientsin East... a.												10.25	
Do. d.												14.25	
Peking ... ... a.													

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.											9.05			
Tientsin East ... a											13 00		14.35	9.35
Do. d.											—		—	—
Tientsin Central a.											13.20			10.06
Do. d.											21.57			19.56
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51			6.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.58		18.49	16.02
Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15		23.00
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27		0.52
Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26		—
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46		2.41
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52		3.53
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32			4.58
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			—			6.26
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00			6.39
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05				

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.35	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.03	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday a. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.00*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 5*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.33*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ..... d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.12*	..	*22.12*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...	
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51	
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	